The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8084.—VOL. XLIX. FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

THE price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers, as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th April, at Wollongong, Argyle, Mrs. A. G. D. Huthwaite, of a daughter.

On the 26th April, at the stores of Messrs. Watkins and Leigh, Pitt-street, Mrs. Parker, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 4th instant, at South Brisbane, Mr. Thomas Coxon, senior.

On the 5th instant, Charles, fourth son of Mr. Henry Stedman, of Goulburn-street, in the nineteenth year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under :—
For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO. (LORD ASHLEY).. .. 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 24th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship AUCKLAND, H. S. MACHIN, commander, Will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) SATURDAY, May 14th, For AUCKLAND direct.

Free goods can be sent down at once.

Cargo and passengers for NAPIER transhipped at AUCKLAND, arriving at Napier June 5th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
To BUSTER RIVER.—OOONAMBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11, and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, MONDAY, 9th May.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, THURSDAY, 12th May, at 4 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—The BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 10th May.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, 17th May.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON, DIAMANTINA, on 16th and 30th May.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON direct.—The AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 5 p.m.
To the MACLEAY RIVER, via Newcastle.—The GRAFTON, 24 hours after arrival.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The powerful steamship SOUCHAYS, R. G. A. PEARCE commander, now daily expected from Auckland, will be dispatched for Melbourne immediately after her arrival, and engagements of freight and passages can be made forthwith at the offices of the undersigned.

Cabin passage £5 10 0
Steerage passage 2 10 0

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.

Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage, £2 10s.

Will leave for Melbourne on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 1 p.m.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, first fair wind. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper-schooner JULIA, W. INGLIS, master, built expressly for the passenger trade, is now receiving cargo. Sails positively SATURDAY MORNING.

For freight or passage apply early to W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street.

FOR MANNING RIVER, the ESTHER. For freight apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA, H. BASTIAN, master, is now receiving cargo, and sails first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite schooner OTAGO. JOHNSON, master, CLEARS THIS DAY, and sails TO-MORROW. Has two berths vacant. J. THORNE, 81, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The fast sailing schooner MELANIE, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt dispatch.

For freight apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.—The clipper schooner AGNES JESSIE, J. M'KINLAY, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage (for which early application is necessary), apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The A1 clipper brig PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, W. ROBINSON, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m; and HUNTER, at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows :—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m, and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The A1 clipper-barque FANNY NICHOLSON, 500 tons burthen, C. COOK, commander, is now fast loading, and will be quickly dispatched. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodations of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N. B.—Insurance can be effected on goods shipped by this vessel at the same rate as per steamer.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.—The clipper schooner NEVA, W. MARSHALL, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST SHIP from SYDNEY direct to SAN FRANCISCO.—The URUGUAY, can take a few more cabin and intermediate passengers, if application is made before MONDAY next, to R. T. FORD and CO.; or to Captain PRINGLE, on board, in Johnston's Bay.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The Hamburgh clipper barque HELVETIA will be despatched from Newcastle about the 7th MAY.

For passage only apply DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house Buildings, Circular Quay.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper-barque THOMAS FLETCHER, 900 tons burthen, N. W. SOWLE, Esq, commander, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE, on or about the 20th May instant. Has excellent accommodation for steerage passengers.

Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 13 years frigate-built ship, JOHN TEMPERLEY, 1000 tons register, RALPH R. LIDDELL, commander, having all her coals on board, will sail in a few days.

For light freight or passengers only, apply to the captain, on board; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR PASSENGERS and LIGHT FREIGHT only.—To HONGKONG direct.—The new ship MONTROSE, 779 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, J. J. ROBINSON, commander.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The regular trader and splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons register, R. B. MONKMAN, commander, is now receiving dead weight at the Circular Quay, and wool at Maredon's store. Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodation, and she will be ready for sea early in June.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or to FREDERICK ESSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

SHIP AEROLITE, from LONDON.—If ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods be not passed before 10 o'clock TO-DAY, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense :—
J X W—1 case, consigned to J. Williams
1 ditto, consigned to M. H. Stephens
S in diamond, F outside—; 101-200—200 casks beer, consigned to order.
SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings.

SHIP CORRIEMULZIE.—The following GOODS, ex the above vessel, consigned to Order, will be sold to pay freight and expenses, unless claimed within a week from this date.

Y.M—14 cases and 1 keg metal.

30th April, 1864. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

SHIP TCHERNAYA, from HONGKONG via Melbourne.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel are to be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, before noon on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, or they will not be recognised.

R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

FREIGHT for LONDON.—Required, Freight for twenty-five tons, more or less, of liquids to London. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, the new ship CHALLENGER, built a St. John's, N. B., 1863, under special survey, and classed A1 Lloyd's seven years. Length, 111 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 9; tonnage, 243; carrying capacity, 550 tons mixed cargo; half poop, 56 tons. Total tonnage, 299. She will carry 300 tons on 11 feet draught of water, and is well and faithfully built.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SALE.—The splendid clipper-built schooner NEVA, 90 tons register. This really beautiful vessel was built of oak, at St. Petersburgh, regardless of expense. She is copper-fastened and bolted throughout with pure copper, and carries 130 tons dead weight. For the inter-colonial or South Sea Island trade, she is admirably adapted, being very weatherly, and for speed not to be surpassed by any vessel in the harbour of Port Jackson.

For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

IMMIGRANTS per QUEEN OF THE EAST.—With reference to the advertisement which appeared in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD on the 3rd instant, Notice is hereby given that the Single FEMALES by the above ship will be prepared to join their friends from the Depot, at Hyde Park, THIS DAY, between the hours of two p.m. and four p.m.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 6th May.

IMMIGRANTS per QUEEN OF THE EAST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MARRIED PEOPLE and SINGLE MEN by the above ship will be prepared to join their friends from on board the vessel TO-MORROW (Saturday), the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 6th May.

RIFLE MATCH.—6600 ROUNDS of AMMUNITION (the property of Thomas Byrne, late staff-sergeant, St. Leonards V. R.) to be SHOT for, on SATURDAY, 14th instant. Shooting to commence at 2 o'clock, at 400, 500, and 600 yards—five shots at each range—by forty-three members. Every member to receive 100 rounds. Highest scorer, 1000; second, 500; third, 300; fourth, 200; fifth, 100; sixth, 100 rounds. And should the full number not enter, the prizes will be in the same proportion to the number shooting.

THOMAS BYRNE.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Commanding Officer's Parade TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock. Full dress, NO cap covers. Every member expected to attend. E. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

BALMAIN V. RIFLES.—ASSEMBLE TO-MORROW, at 2.30, at Erskine-street Wharf, for I. F. Officer's Parade.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY will ASSEMBLE in Cleveland Paddocks on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2.15, leaving at 3 sharp, to attend Commanding Officer's Parade at Victoria Barracks. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

MILITARY and CIVIL CRICKET CLUB.—A Scratch MATCH, for all comers, on the Ground, 1.30 on SATURDAY.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. J. D. KELLEY, having returned from his country tour, may be consulted at his rooms, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street. Hours of attendance, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Full written character, chart, and advice, 10s.; verbal delineation, 2s. 6d.

PHRENOLOGY of Handwriting; character sent on receipt of specimen and 13 stamps. SPHINX, Post Office.

FUTURE Revealed, Questions in regard to answered. Send birth, sex, and 13 stamps. ASTROLOGY, Post Office.

SHADLER'S Dough Kneading Machines can be seen at work every morning at 10, 69, Hunter-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of WILLIAM GEORGE JACKSON, of Norwich, write to your brother HENRY, Fryerstown Post Office, Victoria. Important news from home.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOSEPH A. ROBINSON, engineer, or JAMES DOYLE, who arrived in Sydney in the ship Glen Isla about 1858, their friend H. T. BELBECK will be glad to hear from them. Address Mr. MILES, Dubbo, via Condamine, Queensland.

MR. ANGEL J. DAVIS will oblige by calling on HYAM and CO.

MR. B. RUSSELL, from Auckland, per Mary and Edith, your Wife and Mother have arrived, and await you at G. FISHER'S, Darling Harbour Inn, foot of Market-street.

SHOULD THOMAS CORBOY, late of Curlanty, King's County, Ireland, now in Sydney district, write to his Brother ANTHONY CORBOY, Somerset-street, Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS' CHURCH.—The Rev. J. B. LAUGHTON will preach next SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, when the usual monthly collection will be taken up. JOHN KINLOCH, Junior Hon. Sec.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Divine Service, according to the Liturgy and Doctrines of the Church of England will, until further arrangements, be held next SUNDAY, 8th May, and every succeeding Sunday, by the Rev. W. F. X. BAILEY, LL.D., in the Sydney High School, South Head Road.

Morning Service, at 11; Evening, at 7.

On Sundays Instruction for the young in Catechism and Scriptures—Morning, at half-past 9; afternoon, at 3.

Baptisms and marriages without fees.

N.B. All expenses defrayed by voluntary contributions.

YR ACHOS CYMRAEG.—The Divine Service, in the Welsh language, which has hitherto been held at the Haymarket, will, on and after SUNDAY next, be conducted at the Schoolroom, Old Sugar Works, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street. A Sermon will be preached by Mr. D. JENKINS, at 7 p.m.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held at the chief banking house of the company, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of increasing the capital of the bank from £320 000 to £400,000, and determining, should such measure be adopted, the terms and conditions upon which the new capital shall be raised.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th April, 1864.

LAW INSTITUTE.—MEETING of members of Council, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.
E. A. MACKECHNIE, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—The Regular Monthly MEETING of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, at the Masonic Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock.
H. E. STRATFORD, secretary.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION.—A Public MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at the Ebenezer Chapel, Kingston, in advocacy of a Permissive Liquor Bill, and adopting a Petition in support of the same. Deputies from the Convention will attend.
J. DOUGLAS, secretary.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION COMMITTEE will meet THIS EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at half-past seven o'clock.
J. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE ON LAW STUDIES.—His Honor Sir A. STEPHEN, C.B., C.J., &c., will preside at a Lecture to be delivered by Mr. HARGRAVE, Reader in General Jurisprudence of the University of Sydney, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 7 p.m., at the Supreme Court, Sydney. Subject: "The Studies and Education of the Legal Profession."

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATE, THIS EVENING, "That more pleasure is derived by mankind from Hope than Memory."

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee and manager, Mr. E. Younge.
Brilliant, fashionable, and crowded audiences nightly, testify their admiration of that accomplished Artiste.
MISS CLEVELAND,
who will appear TO-NIGHT, as
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Positively the last night but one of its representation.
Supported by
MR. CHARLES VINCENT,
MISS ANNIE LOCKHART,
and the popular company of this Theatre.
TO-NIGHT, May 6th,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
and
THE HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.
Muggins ..... Mr. Fred. Younge.
PRICES AS USUAL.

The box office, Pitt-street; dress circle entrance open from 11 till 3 o'clock daily.

Ladies visiting the Dress Circle are particularly requested to dispense with their bonnets.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Sub-Lessee and Manager, Mr. Joseph Rayner.

First night in the colonies of Shakspere's
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
produced with all the accessories of this popular theatre.
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES DILLON, and every member of the company.
NEW and GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW PROPERTIES and DECORATIONS.
NEW MACHINERY and MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW and BRILLIANT COSTUMES.

TO-NIGHT (Friday), first time in Sydney, Shakspere's MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Bottom ..... Mr. Charles Dillon.
Hermia ..... Mrs. Charles Dillon.
Theseus ..... Mr. Joseph Rayner.
Oberon ..... Miss Emma Neville.
Rest of characters, by the whole of the Company.
Pit, One Shilling.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION,
220, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Victoria Theatre.
This magnificent collection of full length figures has now taken its place among the permanent amusements of the city. It has been highly extolled by the Press, and has also received the unanimous commendation of the many thousands who have visited it. Additions are continually being made to the already vast number of models, among the latest of which are the figures of GARDINER and others of the notorious bushranging gang, beside the world-renowned cricketer GRACE, and the prominent men of the day; the whole of which are no less remarkable for the photographic faithfulness of the likenesses than for the rare skill displayed in the modelling and dressing of the figures.

Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

GRAND MUSICAL ART UNION OF 1864.—By Special Charter under 14th Victoria, No. 13. 243 PRIZES. FIRST PRIZE VALUE, £360.
Now on view.
400 Subscribers at One Guinea.
Tickets forwarded by post on receipt of subscription.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., 321, George-street.

SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—Rehearsal at seven sharp, THIS EVENING. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
J. G. HORSEY, Hon. Sec.

SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—Gentlemen desirous of joining this Club (next performance will take place on the 15th June) can obtain every information on application, by letter, to Mr. J. G. HORSEY, HERALD Office.

No. 64-45. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, May 5th, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 16th May, for the performance of the undermentioned Work, in accordance with the plan and specification, at the City Surveyor's Office, viz. :—

Forming and Ballasting Macleay-street, from Darlinghurst Road to Albert-street.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM POILE, of Muswellbrook.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the superior and valuable Stock-in-Trade of this Estate. The stock consists of every description of goods suitable for carrying on a good and remunerative business, and the situation is one of the most thriving in the north. To small capitalists this is an opportunity seldom offering. Particulars of stock may be seen by applying to Mr. D. BULMAN, at Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., 449, George-street.

TENDERS are invited up to 6th May, for the Purchase and Removal of old Cottages and Sheds on an extensive building site in Pitt-street, on the south side of the Union Bank. For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, George-street.

CULVERT.—TENDERS are invited for the building of a CULVERT and other work, on the South Head Road. Particulars can be ascertained on application to GERARD PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for certain additions to a COTTAGE. Plans, &c., to be seen at the office of WILLIAM GRITTON, Esq., 6, Elizabeth-street North.

THE PRINCE ALFRED HOTEL, George-street, near Hunter-street.—Mr. JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY, having been instructed by John Morris, Esq., official assignee, in the above estate, to call for TENDERS for the lease, license, goodwill, furniture, and effects of the above well-known first-class hotel, will be happy to give every information respecting the same on personal application to himself, at his Rooms, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

MORTGAGE.—£1000 to LEND, in one or more sum or sums. W. G. PENNINGTON, 139, King-st.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of 7½ per cent. for the half-year ended the 31st March last, declared this day, will be payable at the Company's office, George-street, Sydney, on and after FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 27th April, 1864.

ESTATE OF J. R. CLARKE.—All CLAIMS against this estate are requested to be sent in forthwith to the office of Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen, George-street.

L. E. THRELKELD, } Trustees of the Estate
GEORGE MULLEN, } of J. R. Clarke.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public against giving any CREDIT on my account. I will not be answerable for them. JAMES DORGLE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I will not be responsible, from this date, for any DEBTS contracted on my account with out my own order. J. S. WALSH.

PIANOFORTES.—CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1848. The only firm having a right to that name is RALPH ALLISON and SONS, 108, Wardour-street, London. Designs and price lists free upon application.

(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

A GENTLEMAN from Europe (at present collecting herbs, &c., in the interior) offers to the afflicted a safe, speedy, and perfect cure for the following, viz., toothache, piles, dysentery, and cancer. Address VIATOR, Post Office, Sydney.

BUILDING.—Saving of 50 per cent. Mr. BREES, architect, opposite Union Bank.

CASH LOANS, up to £100. Office hours, 10 to 3. S. ASHLIN, agent, Pitt-st, opposite Union Bank.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s. four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

FRANCIS LARTER, House, Estate, and General Agent.—All orders and mercantile, rents collected, or commissions in any branch of business attended to; any amount of security given. Advertising and Newspaper Office, 92, South Head Road.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

HOROLOGY.—JOHN FORRESTER, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, takes this opportunity of returning his warmest thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the countenance and support bestowed on him during the past twenty-seven years, and begs to state that he carries on the business in all its branches, as usual, at the old premises, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, George-street. 574, George-street, Sydney. Wanted, two first-class workmen.

MR. CHARLES F. STOKES, Auctioneer, Broker, &c. Offices—165, Pitt-street.

MACLEOD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

MR. GOODAL, Discount and Share Broker, Brydon's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane.

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.

7th December. FREDERIC LASSETTER.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings, KERLE and CO. Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

WILLS prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, from one guinea. Office, Park-street, near George-street.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Accountant and Average Stater, Estate Agent, No. 10, Exchange.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior, Accountant, Estate and General Agent, No. 10, Exchange, Sydney.

W. WILLINGTON, per Strathdon to Pickford and Co., London, for England, Ireland, Scotland, America, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street; and Fox's Booking Office, 479, George-street, Sydney.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, Stolen, or Strayed, a bay MARE, black points, star on forehead, branded JL near shoulder; lame near fore foot. Apply CAVANAGH, grocer, Parramatta-street.

STRAYED, from Homebush, a grey GELDING, branded T over 2 near shoulder, B on near saddle, and supposed to have a small hole punched in the off ear. Any person returning it to Mr. DAWSON, Homebush, or to C. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Sydney, will be rewarded.

STRAYED, from my house, Ocean-street, Woollahra, on the 26th ultimo, a black poley COW, lightly branded RC rump and ribs. Whoever will bring the same to the above, will be rewarded. FREDERICK OATLEY. 5th May, 1864.

LOST or STOLEN, a Black Scotch Terrier DOG; answers to the name "Dick." ears cut. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to MOSES' Hotel, Parkstreet.

LOST, five shillings reward, a Gold LOCKET with miniature. Please bring to Mr. MURRAY, Benedict House, Parramatta-street.

GOOD HORSEHAIR, carded, ready for use, 1s. per lb. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

INVITATION.
OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.
WHITECHAPEL MARKET and PHIL M'CARROLL IN THE ASCENDANT.

To customers, friends of good living, the trade
And the public at large, invitation is made
That they will to Whitechapel Market repair,
And their sight cheer with wonders exhibited there!
On the evening of FRIDAY, the 6th DAY OF MAY,
When will be presented a glorious display
Of viands, the rarest, the richest, the best—
In excellence challenging every test!
And at prices that will competition defy,
Though angry opponents pretend to decry.
With us 'tis the opening of our WINTER SEASON—
A brilliant commencement—affording fair reason
Why I should my kind friends and patrons address,
And thank them, for long and triumphant success
Which my efforts has obtained, and the gratification
To feel I am honoured with their approbation;
And assure them that still, as of old, they will find
My Emporiums display worth and cheapness combined!
And in all things fair dealing and value ensure
Alike for the means of the rich and the poor.
In every detail such arrangements I've made,
My establishments now yield to none in the trade!
In WHITECHAPEL MARKET you always will meet
Of primest of viands, an epicure's treat!
In WILLIAM-STREET, daily, is offered for view
An assortment—the finest in Woollcomooloo!
PARRAMATTA-STREET shop with all others can vie,
And the best of all articles always supply!
Though rivals may sneer, I their sneers can deride,
The PUBLIC are with me—their voices decide!
And all hail me, though angry monopolists snarl,
THE PEOPLE'S PURVEYOR AND FRIEND—
PHIL M'CARROLL.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3½d	Spice beef ..	.. 6d
Fore ditto ditto	.. 2½d	Round beef, cooked	.. 4d
By whole or half sheep.	3d	German sausage	.. 4d
Mutton chops	.. 4d	Black pudding	.. 3d
Rump steak	.. .. 2½d	Beef sausage ..	.. 3d
Beef steak ..	.. 1½d	Pork ditto ..	.. 6d
Boiling beef ..	.. 1d	White pudding	.. 5d
Corn beef ..	.. 1d	Pork.. ..	.. 6d
Ribs of roast beef	.. 1½d	Veal	.. 4d
Sirloin ditto ..	.. 2½d	Suet	.. 5d
Hind quarter beef	.. 1½d	Ox tongues ..	1s 3d
Fore quarter beef	.. 1d		

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, American Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles, &c. Colonial Hardwood Flooring Boards, T.G. and planed to any quantity. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

GARDEN and FARM SEEDS.—Choice samples, including all the best varieties, at moderate prices. J. G. M'KEAN, wholesale and retail seedsman, 241, Pitt-street, and 3, New Market. Country storekeepers supplied on liberal terms.

FOR SALE, a superb PICTURE representing a French Military Shoeing Forge, with figures working and excellent time piece, going thirty days, striking hours and half-hours. Also, a Musical Clock, cost in Paris 1000 francs, to be seen at Mr. F. JONES', watchmaker, &c., No. 9, Hunter-street. To be sold cheap.

NEW MUSIC at ONE-THIRD under the published price—all first-class publications, for sale with the general stock, at above price. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—A large stock to select from, at W. H. PALING'S, Wynyard-square.

FIREWORKS.—Just arrived, from London, Bengal lights, gerbs, Roman candles, rockets, jacks, mines, wheels, flowerpots, &c., on SALE, by T. PALMER, 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

BOTTLED ALE, in splendid condition, guaranteed sound. 4 dozen casks, 9s 6d per dozen.

TAYLOR and WALKER'S STOUT, very best, fine condition, 9s per dozen, in 4 dozen cases.

FAMILIES supplied with Wines, Spirits, and Beer, at lowest wholesale prices, in any quantities, for cash. Delivery free within three miles of the Post Office.

For price lists see Wednesday's and Saturday's HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.

J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.—
10 gallon kegs, 30s
5 gallon kegs, 17s 6d.
Delivered free within three miles.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

CARLISLE (Cumberland) LIGHT ALE, so greatly in demand in Melbourne.—Small shipment just to hand—
10 gallon kegs for 40s
5 gallon kegs for 22s 6d.
Terms, cash. Delivered to any part of Sydney free.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

PEKOE.—Finest Scented Orange Pekoe for SALE. F. GARLAND MYLREA, 336, George-street.

REVOLVERS.—Tranters' and other makers' genuine new improved REVOLVERS, in cases, with fittings and ammunition complete: four sizes for SALE, at the office, 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

CEYLON COIR FIBRE.—Best quality, just landed, for SALE, 7d. per lb, F. GARLAND MYLREA.

FREEHOLD.—FOR SALE, in Redfern, a stone COTTAGE; two rooms and kitchen, with a good well of water, &c. Apply to Mr. M'LACHLAN, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

A JUNIOR CLERK Wanted, for the country. Apply by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials, to D. and B., 64, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PERSON is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER or Companion to a Lady. Address ALPHA, Randwick Post Office.

A TUTOR is REQUIRED, for a Clergyman's establishment; antecedents must bear investigation. Address, giving copies of testimonials and colonial references, Rev. J. NASH, Murrurundi.

A COTTAGE wanted, 4 rooms, on the line of rail DAVIES and CO., next Caxton Printing Office.

A COWS AND HEIFERS.—Wanted, COWS and HEIFERS, warranted broken to bail, either dry or springing, delivered at Liverpool. Address, stating lowest price, X. Y. Z., Liverpool.

AN ENGINEER wanted, for screw steamer. Apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

A MEDICAL.—Wanted, by an Assistant, of active and sober habits, aged 23, an ENGAGEMENT to visit, dispense, and accouche. Good references. BETA, Post Office, Sydney.

A PARTNERSHIP WANTED, by a gentleman with £500. Address L. D., HERALD Office.

A RUBBLE BUILDER required, at Mr. Solomon's buildings, top William-street. A good workman.

A STORE or SHOP wanted in a good stand for a grocery business, town or suburbs. A. B., HERALD Office.

A TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a single MAN. THOMAS DINGLE, 134, William-street.

A TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, good HANDS. JOHN HALBERT, King-street.

A TO HAIRDRESSERS.—An ASSISTANT Wanted. 59, Market-street.

A TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, to proceed to Bathurst. Apply before 10, to FRANCIS GILES and CO.

A TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a Junior Hand for the country. Apply to C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

A

JOSEPH JOUBERT.

One would fain hope that the name and works of the good Joseph Joubert are better known to English readers than is supposed by the writer of a charming article in the last number of the *National Review*. At any rate, the reviewer has earned our gratitude. The notice in itself is not only by far the ablest on the subject we have ever seen (M. Saint-Beuve's not excepted), but the translations have a spirit and meaning given to them in their English dress which make them not merely equal, but in some respects superior expressions of the same thought. The only doubt we now and then have is whether they are not a little too good. Generally speaking, however well a translation may read, we think it ought to bear distinct traces of its origin. One should feel that one is not merely reading a very good sample of English, but something that is not the product of English thought. A difficult matter this—especially difficult, when *French* is the language to be rendered into English; for who can describe the badness of a literal rendering into English of a French sentence? However, seeing that Joseph Joubert is by no means easy in his expression of thoughts, and seeing that he could hardly ever by any means satisfy himself in elaborating the thought itself, it must be confessed that reviewer who, by natural bent and careful study, has come nearer to his meaning than any one, has a right to render it in his own most expressive terms.

No one can read the memoir written by M. Paul Raynal, and afterwards prefixed to the second edition of the "Pensées," "Essais," &c., by Mons. A. Joubert (when the death of M. Raynal had for a third time changed the editorship of the whole,) without an impression of the sweetness, the social qualities, the playful wit of Joubert in his daily intercourse with family and friends. The reviewer is aware of this; but as it is in his correspondence that these qualities are most apparent, while the letters do not come in for so much notice as the "Pensées," we miss this part of the proper idea of Joubert. It is not so much their fun, or even wit, that strikes us. The letters have none of the irresistible drollery of Charles Lamb's, nor even of some of Cowper's. They much more resemble those of Gray; only that, being often addressed to women, they have a tone of easy gallantry not called into play by the English poet. It would be very difficult to do justice to them in translation, and the first that occurs to us is, in fact, not one of the playful ones, but one that commends itself by its genial, sweet-natured manner of dealing with sorrow. Every word of it, we believe, to be natural—the expression of the inward wish to be the occasion, even in death, of gentle, pleasing thoughts rather than of melancholy. It was addressed to the lady he afterwards married, as an attempt to dissuade her from the indulgence of the sorrowful side alone of these dispensations.

"'May I tell you,' says he, 'how I myself should like to be mourned? This will explain what I think is beautiful in such sorrow.

"'I should wish that my remembrance should never present itself before my friends without bringing some moisture to the eyes and a smile to the lips. I should like them to think of me at all hours, in the height of their joys, without disturbance, and even at the table, in the midst of their festivities, and when rejoicing with strangers, that they should mention me, reckoning among their pleasures that of having loved and been loved by me. I would desire to have had enough of happiness and of pleasant qualities for them to be able to give even new friends some proof of my good temper, good sense, or good feeling; that these anecdotes might make the listeners' hearts more gay, better ordered, and more contented. I should like that even to the end they should remember me thus, and that they may live long, that they may remember me the longer. I should like to have my grave where they might come altogether, in a beautiful season on a fine day, to speak together of me with some sadness, if they like it, but a tempered sadness which by no means excludes all joy. Above all, I could wish and would even command, if I could, that during the last tender ceremony, in going and returning, there should be nothing lugubrious and repulsive in their thoughts and on their countenances, but that the spectacle might be such an one as it is pleasant to have beheld. What I wish, in a word, is to call forth only such sorrow as those who behold it shall neither dread to feel nor to inspire. It is the picture of the torturing sorrows which we leave to those we love when we depart which makes death so bitter. . . . . Our institutions and customs have created associations with the event which drive us to make haste and forget the hideous details as soon as ever we can. Instead of accustoming ourselves from childhood by thought and by the sense to look on this separation but as the moment of departure of a journey without return, a journey which we must all one day make, beyond a doubt to be united in the unseen world, we omit nothing which can make it an object of horror. We are made to think of it as a chastisement, as the blow dealt by an executioner, and our friends and neighbours, when we cease to live, quit our bed of rest as if they were quitting the scaffold on which we have been put to death."

This is but a sample of his easy habitually cheerful view of life and death, and yet Joseph Joubert keenly felt the sorrows of his friends, and in spite of his endeavours at equanimity did mourn their loss. If Gray could from experience warn his friend Nicholls that "in one's life one can never have more than one mother," so felt also Joubert. In her latter days he took his mother to live with him; she died not long after:—

"'I have not told you about my poor, good mother,' he writes to Madame de Beaumont; 'very long letters would be needful if I were to tell of the sadness and the sweetness of our re-union. She has had many sorrows, I myself have occasioned her some by my far away and philosophic life. . . . . Since I left her, the employments to which I have been devoted must have seemed mere idleness to her, who could neither understand their end nor their nature. They have procured me sometimes testimonials of esteem, possibilities of advancement, praises by which I might well be flattered, but none of these are worth so much to me as the good opinion of my mother. I will talk to you about her when we are together, for I shall be possessed by the thought of her as long as life lasts.'" (Vol. ii., p. 278.)

Joubert was very discriminating as to the peculiarities of his friends; loving and yet making fun out of small eccentricities, and visiting with not an unfair measure of wrath the *légereté* which puts the lives and fortunes of others to risk. Thus, when he writes about Chateaubriand, though loving him extremely, and, perhaps, even overrating his higher qualities, he details his extravagancies without sparing. The man of genius is just setting off for the East. Joubert writes to Madame de Vintmille:—

"Issy, 8 Aout, 1806.

"Chateaubriand set out from Paris on Sunday, July 13th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that he might have the pleasure of travelling all night. In the morning before starting he had nothing to do, and employed part of his time in calling on his dearest friends, though he had received their farewell the evening before. He saw, among others, M. Molé, to whom, in a parenthesis, he committed, in case of a fatal event, his funeral oration, marking the place (perhaps of its delivery), but leaving to his own choice the text and its divisions. Also he recommended, if he never returned, that M. Molé should go to England in search of papers left there in his exile, which M. Molé promised.

"If you ask in what temper of mind he was while making these prudent and lugubrious provisions, I reply that some say he was *triste*; but I believe he was gay. He spent more than an hour with me, and we laughed like mad. Fontanes also talks of his good spirits.

"Returned to his house, there was still time on hand, and to amuse himself by some fancy he sent for arms—I mean *purchasable* arms, pistols, carabines, *espingoles*. I name the latter on the information of my reporters, for I myself don't know what they are. I never read nor heard the word since Louvet.

"The *ennui* was great, apparently, and the fancy strong. He bought much of this same artillery. M. de Clausel, a man worthy of belief, declares that he saw him disburse 800 francs for them. I suppose it had come into his mind that when he got to Trieste, if he did not find the navigation free, he would equip some little vessel at his own expense, and that all these precautions were taken to ensure his getting to Athens by force of arms, if he could do so in no other way.

"However it might be, there is no doubt that some skill was necessary to distribute this additional equipment in an already full carriage, and, above all, in order to hide it from the penetrating eyes of Madame de Chateaubriand, who had declared, only the night before, in my presence, that she would rather see a brigand than a pistol.

"All these arrangements made, the horses came, and they set off. It was a huge carriage, a *Dormeuse*. It is his *bâton de voyageur*."

Here follows an account of the carriage and servants, humorous but somewhat lengthy:—

"He has written to me three times. By his first letter, written from Lyons, I learn that at Nevers, they had overturned him into the Loire. One can say nothing to *that*; one is not responsible for the acts of others if one is drowned.

"But in the second, written from Turin, he tells me that he had been nearly blown up and that it was his own fault. Conceive, if you can, the excess of my wrath when you read what I am going to write.

"First, it appears that on the day of leaving Lyons he wished, as before, to set out late and travel in the night, for what is the good else of having a *Dormeuse*? It seems, then, that in the morning he had spare time on his hands as at Paris, and not knowing what to do with it, and out of pure horror of doing nothing, he set himself to work to load his arms. Take note that it was done in secret, and as a pastime, not to be known of by any one but himself. I have told you the reason. All that understood, just see what did happen, and think what might have happened.

"He set out. Just as the carriage arrived at the Palace Bellecour, one of the loaded pistols went off under the seat. At the noise Madame de Chateaubriand fainted; the horses stopped; people ran up and surrounded them. They descended, nobody, thank Heaven! was hurt. Madame de Chateaubriand came to herself, and was already congratulating herself upon her escape from danger when some one exclaimed that the carriage was on fire. I suppose the sight of smoke and the thought that the pistol was not the only source of mischief made all dread a fresh explosion; Chateaubriand says nothing, but we suppose it, for every one ran away. Then he remembered that he had concealed, in a corner, four or five livres' worth of powder! "Happily," he says, "he did not lose his presence of mind. He opened the carriage, mounted, seized the fatal parcel, and *finding the cord which ties it was on fire*, he put it out." "But for his *courage* and *promptitude*," he adds (for the abominable man dares to praise himself, and even make a joke), "he, his wife, the carriage, postillions, and servants would all have been in the air." He ends by assuring me that in half an hour everything was set right, and that at Turin all goes on as well as can be. I am charmed to hear it—but after such intelligence, we have deliberated and settled (Madame de Coislin and I)—1st. That we will keep our counsel about these imprudences, 2nd. That we will look about everywhere for a man as capable of pleasing and making us love him as he is, 3rd. That if we do find such a man we will prohibit him from any commerce with us, and all administration of his own affairs. In short, we want a wiser and more prudent Chateaubriand. See if you know of such an one; we will willingly quarrel with the old one, if you can furnish a better, and we advise you to do so. But I am very much afraid that head belongs only to one man, and that we are eternally condemned to love him such as he is, constantly and passionately, though ever so angry with him. . . . . It appears, though he says nothing about it, that, the powder, and perhaps the arms, their existence and their neighbourhood to Madame de Chateaubriand being proclaimed, she made him throw them into the Rhone; for her husband, who certainly would have employed his time at Milan in furbishing them up, if they had been at his disposal, was only occupied in writing me a long letter, and in regretting his friends. 'He is ready to weep,' he says, 'when he thinks he cannot have news of us. He considers that one is foolish and even guilty in voluntarily leaving those one loves. And why?' he adds, 'to go where?' 'He does not know.' In short, he shows himself, as he often does, the best and most amiable fellow in the world—from which I conclude that he is disarmed." (Letter, vol. ii., p. 365-6.)

It ought to be recorded that after the death of Joubert's only son, and still later of his widow, a vast repository of papers was for the first time made known to his surviving connections. Many of them were rough draughts of the "Pensées," many were on detached sheets, but in addition to these there were not less than two hundred "small books on great subjects," in which he had inscribed day after day his thoughts and maxims, the analysis of his reading, and the events of his life. Only a portion of these—the journal—had been exhibited by Madame Joubert, who had been extremely tenacious of his relics. Many of these entries were abbreviated, some written only with a pencil. All required great care and patience in the deciphering. In the midst of the examination the editor came upon an incomplete and yet expressive note, traced, he believes, towards the close of his life:—"If I die," writes Joubert, "leaving some scattered thoughts on important subjects, I charge, in the name of our humanity, those to whom they may be committed not to suppress anything that may be in advance of commonly received ideas. During my life I have loved truth above everything. I have reason to think I may have discerned it on some great subjects. Perhaps one of these sayings, which I have thrown out in haste . . . . . Here the sentence breaks off; but who does not see what the thoughtful old man meant?—that he was looking to future light dawning on younger minds to complete his work. And so he went to rest, his very last entry (on the 22nd of March, 1824), being "*Le vrai, le beau, le juste, le saint!*"—He died early in the May following.—*Spectator*, January 30.

Her Majesty's Visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital.—The London *Observer* of January 31st gives the following account of this interesting event:—"Every one was delighted to observe that the Queen looked decidedly in better health than last May, although her face still gives evidence of her severe trial. She proved at once that she had not forgotten any of the incidents of her former visit by desiring to see first the women's quarters, with which she was not pleased on that occasion. She found the rooms looking much more comfortable, and she subsequently inspected some rows of cottages which are now being built in the rear of the hospital for the special accommodation of the wives and children of the sick men under treatment in the hospital. She was satisfied with these arrangements. She then visited the wards, a less laborious task than last year, as there are very few patients in the hospital: the invalids from the home stations having now ceased to come, and the ships with the tropical invalids not arriving till a month or two later. She said a few kind words to the men in bed, and then made particular inquiries of Dr. Anderson, the inspector-general, as to the health of the men to whom she had spoken last year. That officer was no little surprised to find that the Queen had a distinct recollection of several cases, although her notice of them must have been almost momentary. She also entered the dining-hall, where the men who are able to leave their beds were at dinner, and carefully inspected the arrangements there. She then left the hospital and went to the officers' mess-room—a fine large room, which has just been completed, and in which are placed her own portrait and that of the Prince Consort, presented by herself. She expressed her approval of everything, and desired that she might be informed when the invalids from the foreign stations would arrive, so that it is hoped Netley will be honoured by another visit. She inquired particularly whether there had been any effluvia from the mud during the summer, and when told there had been no annoyance of the kind, said she had never anticipated that there would be. She also also made particular inquiries about the ventilation of the hospital."

SIR FITZROY KELLY, THE HOME OFFICE, AND THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

(From the Liverpool Albion, February 15.)

In a narrow, dingy-looking house at the end of Downing-street, one of her Majesty's Chief Secretaries of State administers the civil government of the United Kingdom in all matters, large and small, from the administration of justice to the cleansing of sewers. The business of the department is of the most multifarious character. To the Home-office pertains the appointment of magistrates, and of inspectors of prisons, factories, and coal-mines, the execution of the Local Government Act, the collection of judicial statistics, and an enormous amount of correspondence relating to magisterial decisions, the treatment of prisoners, the fencing of machinery and shafts, the employment of young persons in factories and coal-mines, and other matters relating to the ordinary business of the department. As if all this were not enough for the powers of any one individual, custom has assigned to the Home Secretary the exercise of the Royal prerogative of extending mercy to criminals under sentence of death—in other words, the revision of capital sentences. The origin of this function, so strangely vested in a Minister who is neither a lawyer or a judge, is not difficult to trace. When the Sovereign was absolute, and the Ministers were his or her private secretaries, it was natural and proper that the secretary who attended to the civil affairs of the kingdom should be the instrument of the will of the Crown, whether in the exercise of clemency to criminals, or in ordering their execution. In these days the Sovereign neither signs death warrants, nor, as we learn from a recent judicial tragedy, interferes under any circumstances, to stay the hand of the hangman. The Home Secretary has become, under this altered condition of things, the sole and irresponsible arbiter of the doom of every individual upon whom is passed the extreme penalty of the law.

How this extraordinary power has been used for many years past is well known to every one. The case of Mrs. M'Lachlan, so closely followed by the similar case of the London sweep, Gardiner, was not the first by many which had provoked comment by the disregard it evinced on the part of the Home Secretary alike of justice and of law. But generally these strange exhibitions of human infirmity or perversity have passed without creating more than a temporary excitement in the public mind, and are only remembered when some new illustration of this defect in the administration of our criminal law evokes them from the cells of memory. But when the two similar cases of Townley and Wright occurred, and resulted in such dissimilar action on the part of the Home Secretary, the scandal provoked general comment, and produced some half-dozen notices of motion on the subject in the two Houses of Parliament. Those of Lord Carnarvon in the Lords, and Mr. Bruce in the Commons, relate exclusively to the case of Townley, which constitutes the necessity for the bill that has been introduced by Sir George Grey, to amend the Insane Prisoners' Act, under the wretchedly defective provisions whereof that convict was enabled to evade the doom of the law. They did not touch, nor does Sir George Grey's bill touch, the defect in our system of criminal jurisprudence whereby the Home Secretary exercises the functions which in France, and wherever else the Code Napoleon has been introduced, are performed by a Court of Appeal. Lord Henry Lennox, however, has given notice of a motion which will bring the whole question before Parliament, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a Court of Appeal in criminal cases, the nature of which he has explained at a recent meeting of the Law Amendment Society.

The bill of Sir George Grey is intended merely to remedy the defects of the Insane Prisoners' Act by requiring the initiative to be taken, in such cases as that of Townley, by the visiting justices, who are to select the two medical practitioners who are to inquire and report as to the convict's sanity. The amendment seems well adapted to prevent the occurrence of such a failure of justice as has recently taken place; but the manner in which the prerogative of the Crown has been exercised by Sir George Grey forces upon our consideration the question, What would have happened if the Act had not been in existence, or had not required amendment? There would have been nothing, there will still be nothing, to prevent the Home Secretary from sparing whom he will and hanging whom he will. He might have commuted Townley's sentence with no better reason than there was for commuting Gardiner's; and with as little regard for public opinion as he showed in the case of Wright. Against the recurrence of such scandals there can be no remedy other than that which would be provided by a Court of Appeal, as proposed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly. We learn from the speech delivered by the hon. member for East Suffolk at a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, that he proposes that, in cases where a question of fact arises, there shall be a new trial, and that where the question is one of law it shall be decided by the twelve Judges. Until the bill is printed no judgment can be formed as to the mode of its intended operation; but we presume that its machinery will relieve the Home Secretary altogether of functions which he can never satisfactorily perform, and that it will be what we may term self-acting, and not depend upon the will of a Cabinet Minister, or any other individual, to set it in motion. Unless every capital sentence is to be revised, we presume that, where no question of either law or fact arises, the sentence will inevitably be carried into execution; otherwise the snake will have been only scotched, not killed. We infer from the remarks of its author upon Wright's case, on the occasion referred to above, that the bill will provide for complete justice in every case, so far as that end can be attained by human means.

The case of Townley is not one which very forcibly illustrates the evils of the present system, and, but for its contemporaneousness with Wright's, would have excited very little remark. Sir G. Grey does not often err on the side of mercy, for even his commutations have exhibited that unwillingness to spare of which he recently gave a striking evidence in the case of Wright. The evidence in the Glasgow murder could not well have been less conclusive as to the guilt of the accused; and though much of it pointed with equal significance to another individual, he condemned her to penal servitude for life, though he had the alternative, as shown by Mr. Mure, of bringing to trial the other person suspected of being the real perpetrator of the murder. There was the same degree of doubt in the case of Gardiner, who was also condemned to penal servitude for life, though, if guilty, his crime was one of greater atrocity than Wright's. So striking is the contrast, both in the crimes of these two men, in the efforts made to save them, and in their disposal, that it would seem that Sir George Grey had deliberately determined to set at defiance public opinion, and to hang Wright in order to show that he could not be influenced by it. We trust, however, that Parliament will resolve, by passing Sir Fitzroy Kelly's bill, that life or death shall no longer depend, in any case, on the will or caprice of any single individual in the State.

THE CENSUS OF 1861.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, February 6.)

MALES AND FEMALES.

The boys born in England are in the proportion of 104,811 to 100,000 girls; but they experience a higher rate of mortality, and, according to the new English life-table, the rates are so finely adjusted that the numbers are reduced in the end to very nearly an equilibrium, the men and women living, of all ages, being in the proportion of 100,029 to 100,000. Such would be the state of things if there was no emigration, or if the men and women emigrated in pairs. That has not hitherto been the case, and at the census, 10,289,965 females and 9,770,259 males were enumerated. There was an excess of 513,706 women at home; or, deducting 162,273 from their number on account of their husbands and of other men in the army, navy, and merchant service abroad, the difference is reduced to 351,433 women at home; the men of the corresponding ages being on the Continent, in the colonies, or in foreign lands, unless their number have been reduced by higher rates of mortality than prevail in England.

To 100,000 women, of all ages, in England, there are 95,008 men, of all ages, at home; or, including a due proportion (1577) of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, 96,585, leaving 3145 of the absent unaccounted for.

The proportion of men to women at home is less than it was in 1851, owing probably to the increase of the army abroad. The disparity in the numbers of the two sexes at home was greatest in 1801 and 1811 during the war. This was due to the men abroad in the several services.

To complete this view of the proportions of the two sexes living at home, their ages must be taken into account. There is an excess of boys over girls living under the ages of fifteen; and by the life table an excess of men is provided all through the middle period of life; but that surplus is overdrawn by emigration, so that the women exceed the men in number to a considerable extent in the early and middle, and still more in the advanced ages, when their longevity comes into play.

The excess of the emigration of males over females accounts for the present difference in the proportions of the sexes.

OUR NOMADIC POPULATION.

The nomadic race which once peopled these islands has a certain number of representatives still existing. Fairs and races are their field days, and their irregular battalions are there easily passed in review. But the enumerators had to follow them to their haunts, and succeeded in discovering accounts of 7130, who, on the night of the 7th of April, were in the open air, in tents and in caravans, and of 4314 in barns, sheds, and other places of shelter. The numbers living out of houses vary with the seasons; in winter they shrink into dwellings, and in summer they swarm again in the fields, which have irresistible charms for the vagabond race, as well as for their near relatives the hop-pickers and haymakers. Mixed among them are found some of the victims as well as some of the outcasts of society.

The ascertained houseless class amounted to 20,348 persons on the 7th of June, 1841; 15,764 on the 31st March, 1851; and 11,444 on the 8th April, 1861.

In 1861 we found also 11,915 persons living in barges, 6665 in inland vessels in ports, and 55,765 persons in sea-going vessels in the ports of England and Wales. Of the whole class of the population, including those in vessels, out of fixed dwellings, 75,188 were males, and 10,601 were females.

Classes of the population, which in uncivilised societies are often without fixed dwellings, are now lodged voluntarily or involuntarily in public institutions.

Thus 26,096 criminals are in prisons; 24,345 lunatics are in asylums; 10,414 patients are in hospitals; 125,722 of the poor and infirm are in workhouses. There are 23,598 inmates in the principal charitable institutions and asylums. The inmates of colleges and schools have not been distinguished, and a multitude of small institutions of various kinds are treated as houses.

There were 63,840 soldiers in barracks.

In 1684 public institutions of various kinds were 37,778 officers and servants, with their families, in addition to the special inmates.

WHAT IS A HOUSE?

The enumerators of the United Kingdom were instructed to class under that category every habitation, each separate house comprising by definition all the space within the external and party walls of the building. Thus it became impossible to count either each room or each story as a separate house, although it might be separately occupied or owned, or might even have attached to it the privileges of voting.

On the Continent each hotel, however numerous may be its occupiers or tenants, is reckoned as one house, and the English practice was formally sanctioned, after discussion, by the official delegates of the various Governments of the world at the London session of the International Statistical Congress.

Scotland is the only country of Europe in which the definition of "house" has hitherto offered insuperable difficulties. In that country the population of 3,062,294 souls had sufficient space—19,639,377 acres, giving six acres and more to each inhabitant, while houses in the open country enjoy the perfect security which is sought within the walled cities of the continent; yet Scottish families, instead of living on the earth in pure air, with the sky over their dwellings, in many instances prefer lying stratum over stratum in flats, opening into a common staircase—"a continuation of the street," as it has been called, which receives the organic emanations of the families on each floor. In several of the towns they, at the various censuses up to 1851, conferred the names of houses on these flats or floors as they would be called in England, *étages* as they would be called in France. And the Scottish Commissioners, who possessed many local advantages, do not appear to have been more successful in 1861 than we were in 1851 in getting the actual number of houses in Scotland. This must be borne in mind in comparing the houses of Scotland with those of England and of other countries.

FAMILIES.

The number of families was 4,491,524 in 1861; and the proportion of persons to a family was 4.47 persons to 100 families; 4.47 persons to one family; or nearly nine persons to two families.

We distinguish three classes of families—the first has at its head a husband and wife; the second has a widower or a widow at its head, and the third has a bachelor or spinster at its head. The head of the family was absent in 3163 instances out of 65,631; and of 61,868 families 41,526 had the husband and wife at their head; 11,099 had a widower or widow, and 9243 had a bachelor or spinster at their head. About two-thirds of the existing families consisted of married couples, 6487 were alone, and of the rest 31,896 had one or more children.

THE ARMY AND THE PRESS.

(From the Oriental Budget, February 1.)

A strong feeling of animosity exists between the Army and the Press; the former considering that it does not come within the province of the latter to criticise military men or military matters, and the latter being of opinion that the British Army and its interests are public property, and to be dealt with as such. Unquestionably there are faults on both sides, and we will endeavour briefly to point out what those faults are. There is, perhaps, no profession so jealous of interference, so keenly sensitive to criticism, as the military; and this arises from a belief instilled into both men and officers from the very commencement of their career, that no one beyond the sacred pale of the Service can possibly know anything regarding the administration of the Army or its interior economy. We all know with what contempt the opinions of a civilian on military matters are regarded by a soldier, whether those opinions be expressed in the columns of a public journal or in the ordinary conversations of life. It is sufficient that he is a civilian to insure a condemnation in military circles of all he says or writes. Now this, at the outset, is a mistake which a little careful consideration would easily rectify. A civilian writer who has devoted his lifetime to matters of a purely military stamp is not only perfectly capable of discussing the various military topics of the day, but is better able to arrive at equitable conclusions than men in the Service, who must, to a certain extent, be more or less biassed. Again, as a rule, the men employed to write military articles for the public Press are men who have either been or are actually in the Army. When a civilian does take up his pen (as in the case of Mr. Russell), his opinions are worthy the most attentive consideration, because he is an author not only of recognised ability, but one who has devoted himself for many years to the discussion of purely military topics. We could cite many other instances, such as "Hooker's Account of the Battle of Waterloo," which is unquestionably the best work published on the subject, and yet the author is a civilian unconnected with the Army. The most valuable work of modern days on strategy has been written by a barrister; and Alison's battle descriptions surpass any military historian, not excepting Napier. It is clear, then, that where the Press employs writers who thoroughly understand the various military subjects they descant upon, it is only fair and just that their remarks should meet with attention, however much they may be opposed to the opinions of the Army generally. Occasionally we find articles on military affairs in the columns of a few of the leading journals, written by men who, although clever writers, are utterly ignorant of their subject; and it is to this we allude when we say there are faults on both sides. It is not because the journals we refer to are not able to secure the services of competent men, but because an article on a particular subject that is for the moment occupying public attention is required at a few hours' notice—a military writer is not at hand, and it is consequently referred to one of the staff who possibly may not be able to detail the various grades from an ensign to a field officer.

A vast deal of unnecessary animosity has been excited between the Army and the Press in consequence of the Court-martial on Colonel Crawley. Instead of any ill-feeling being cherished, we think that, however much facts may have been exaggerated in an earnest desire to see justice done, still the Service owes the Press a deep debt of gratitude, and more especially the lower ranks. It should convince them that there is ever a watchful eye regarding the movements of the most humble, and that the Press will demand and insist upon justice being done, when, either from ignorance, incapacity, or tyranny, their rights are likely to be trampled under foot. In many quarters we have given great offence for the course we have pursued throughout the trial of Colonel Crawley. When we say we regret that such should have been the case, we wish it distinctly to be understood that we do not retract a single expression we have made use of, or see the slightest reason for altering the opinions we have honestly put forward; but we acknowledge that we are sorry that what we have written in good faith should have been attributed to motives of personal malice, and that it should have drawn down upon us correspondence of the most bitter description from gentlemen whose position in the service entitles them to the highest respect and consideration.

In every question of public importance there is a division of public opinion. The views entertained by each are entitled to respect, and it would be equally just for one member of the House to attribute dishonourable motives to an opposing member, as to say that because we do not follow in the wake of some of the more powerful organs of the Press, and write of Colonel Crawley as a martyr, that therefore we are influenced either by personal motives, or from a radical desire to find fault with and oppose the authorities.

If we stood alone in the course we have adopted, we should still be prepared to hold our ground; but other periodicals and journals of far greater weight have coincided in the views we have expressed, and though for a time they may allow the matter to rest, yet, we apprehend, when Parliament meets, and the whole circumstances are again brought before the public, that they will honestly discuss the merits of the case, without "partiality, favour, or affection." Till then we are both willing and glad to take leave of a subject that cannot be touched upon with satisfaction, or referred to without feeling that great injustice has been committed, but that the interests of the Service render it advisable that the cloak of concealment should not be raised from the offending parties.

MILITARY ITEMS.

(From Saunders and Otley's Oriental Budget, Feb. 1st.)

The number of the Spanish Army for 1864 has been fixed at 100,000 men.

Colonel Carey, of the 18th Royal Irish, has been placed on the New Zealand Staff, as Colonel on the Staff.

Captain Mahoney, an officer in the army, shot himself, at 8, Cecil-street, Strand, while in a fit of delirium tremens.

The Spaniards are dreadfully incensed that there is to be no Congress. They want Gibraltar, it seems.

Captain Henley, of the 52nd Light Infantry, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, vice Colonel Denison, resigned.

The garrison old church at Woolwich has, by permission of the War Department, been converted into a lecture-hall, &c., for the troops.

It is generally expected that a reduction in the Army Estimates will be effected again in the next official year, but not to any great extent.

Joseph Mahaig, the soldier convicted of causing or abetting the death of a woman at Guildford, having also taken poison himself, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Advices received from Corfu state that the cannon of the Vido, the fort commanding the harbour, were dismounted and taken away upon the 28th ultimo. The English troops will shortly leave, partly for Malta, partly for India.

A letter from Liége states that there has not been for a long time past so great a demand for fire-arms in that town. Agents from several foreign Governments, particularly the Italian, are at present at Liége, pressing the manufacturers to complete their contracts.

The soldiers are encouraged in the noble art of cooking by an order from the Horse Guards. They are to be particularly commended for having their dinners cooked in as many ways as the apparatus will permit. It is a wise sanitary rule, and shows the authors to be men of taste.

A contract has been entered into for a double range of buildings, to be completed within nine months, to be used as quarters by the married non-commissioned officers and men of infantry regiments stationed in Chatham Garrison. The erection of these buildings will cost from £12,000 to £15,000.

The munificent bequest of £20,000 left by the late Alderman Drummond, for the orphan daughters of soldiers, to be conducted on the plan of the Hibernian Military School for soldiers' sons, although lodged in the bank, is in danger of lapsing unless an annual grant from Government—such is the condition—shall be made, which cannot be done without a special Act of Parliament.

The Emperor of the French has decided, on the report of Marshal Randon, that general officers on service, no matter how employed, shall be legally relieved of their functions as soon as they have reached the age of seventy. This naturally makes the old boys as fiery as gamins, but it is time to close the shop windows when night is drawing on.

A very flattering general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief at Ceylon when the 50th Regiment (Queen's Own) left that station for New Zealand, with his best wishes for their welfare and thanks for the support he had always received from Colonel Waddy, C.B., as commandant of a station, and commanding officer of his regiment.

The long-established custom of maintaining a military guard at the British Museum has been discontinued. The duty of watching over the safety of the national collections will in future devolve on the metropolitan police. The arrangement extends to the National Gallery and the other public institutions, where it has been simultaneously carried out.

The Hussars regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry is hereafter to bear the title of "The Princess of Wales' Own." Ripon is the head-quarters of the regiment, and the honour conferred on the corps is, no doubt, intended as an acknowledgment of the splendid reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their recent visit to the city and Studley Royal.

The correspondent of the *Cincinnati Times*, describing a fight with part of General Bragg's forces at Ringgold, near Chattanooga, says:—"Several of the fair sex were in the Confederate ranks, and certainly conducted themselves with a great deal of courage. We make no reflections on their taste in entering the ranks with negroes and greasy graybacks. Beneldom now needs every aid on the earth above or in the caverns under it."

There is reason to believe that in addition to agents who, paid or not directly by the Federal Government, are at all events working for them in this country, some quasi-Englishmen are going about in both Great Britain and France as spies, collecting information, and ascertaining whatever can be known respecting the naval and military establishments and forces of the European States. Their assumption of a doubtful nationality may to some degree cover their real character.

With the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Dickson, 16th Lancers, ends the promotion of lieutenant-colonels to the brevet rank of colonel otherwise than by the fulfilment of the qualifying service as prescribed. Colonel Dickson is the last of the field-officers commissioned as such before the 20th of June, 1854, whose vested interests were respected so far as to allow their brevet promotion under the old rules. Henceforward each vacancy on the general officers' list will only cause the promotion of a colonel, a major, and a captain to his rank in succession.

Mr. Secretary Stanton states in his report to President Lincoln, that up to Midsummer last there had been issued to the Federal troops by the War Department, since the present war began, 1,550,576 muskets and rifles for foot soldiers, 327,170 carbines and pistols for mounted troops, 271,817 sabres, 1,745,586 cannon balls and shells, 59,045,515 lbs. of lead and lead bullets, 2,274,490 cartridges for artillery, 378,584,104 cartridges for small arms, 715,086,470 percussion caps, 6,082,505 friction primers, 13,071,075 lbs. of gunpowder, 1,608,920 sets of accoutrements for infantry, and 196,298 for cavalry.

Reading and Recreation Rooms.—A War Office circular, accompanied with lithographed plans, has been forwarded to the different military stations from head-quarters, requesting returns from each station of the libraries and reading or recreation rooms at present in existence and attached to the soldiers' quarters. The plans show what is to be provided for the soldiers' amusement when off duty. To all large barracks will be added an independent one-storied building in the rear, containing library, reading, and recreation rooms, with coffee-bar, libraries, sitting-room, out-offices, &c. Small barracks will have the same description of building, but will have the reading and recreation room in one, and not separately, as will be the case with the larger barracks. The recreation rooms will be furnished with bagatelle, chess, dominoes, draughts, and backgammon.

Pensions of £100 a year for distinguished or meritorious service have been conferred on Colonel Muller, of the 20th Depot Battalion; Colonel Waddy, C.B., of the 50th Regiment; Colonel M'Intyre, C.B., of the 78th Highlanders; and Colonel Budd, of the 14th Regiment. Colonel Muller is an officer of nearly forty-four years' service, and was with the 1st Royals in the Burmese war. Colonel Waddy has been more than thirty-one years in the army. He was with the 50th at the battle of Punniar, commanded the regiment in the Crimea, and is now on his way to New Zealand with it. Colonel M'Intyre entered the army in 1825, and very much distinguished himself in the Persian war of 1857, and during the operations for the suppression of the Indian mutiny, including Havelock's advance upon Lucknow and the defence of the Alumbagh, until the garrison was effectually relieved. Colonel Budd has been nearly thirty-nine years in the Army, and was with the 14th Regiment in the Crimea.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Grave.—"Bury me at Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia." These words are said to have been uttered by that great, good, and lamented man, General S. J. Jackson, just before his death; and in accordance with his sacred command, all that is mortal of the most renowned and successful military genius the war has produced, now lies interred within the walls of the Presbyterian cemetery in the south-western suburb of this delightful village. Nothing marks the spot where his remains lie to distinguish his grave from that of others, save a diminutive Confederate flag, not larger than a lady's handkerchief. This tiny emblem is fastened to a staff not more than two feet long, and placed at the head of the grave, and there waves as if to illustrate the modest pretensions of the great hero of the Valley of Virginia. Close by his side a small grave is to be seen, which contains the remains of his child, who died a few years ago; and not far distant is the grave of his first wife, "Elinor, the daughter of George and Julia Junkin," with a plain marble slab at the head. His late residence is situated near the end of the town, and, like everything else planned by him, is modest and unpretending.

The French War Material.—A return has just been presented to the senators and deputies concerning the number of guns and other weapons, and also stores, at the disposal of the Government in the year 1860. The number of cannon of all kinds, including mortars, was 21,965. The greater part of these were not mounted, but the means of mounting nearly the whole of them were in readiness. There was an enormous quantity of ammunition in store, and also of small arms, the total number being 2,141,372 percussion weapons, and 989,633 flint weapons of various kinds. Of sabres there were 1,348,915; of axes, pikes, &c., 44,176; lances, 58,719; and 34,577 cuirasses. The clothing stores were well filled, and 48 hours would have been sufficient notice to obtain all the clothing required for the 217,621 men forming the reserve; in fact, there was sufficient to clothe twice that number. On the last day of the year mentioned the number of animals at the disposal of the Government was 41,643 troop horses, 29,579 draught horses, 645 used in the *manèges* of the military schools, 6260 officers' horses, and 2452 mules; total 79,576. The estimated value of all this material of war was 642,911,277f., or, in English money, £25,720,000, the clothing figuring for rather more than £3,000,000.

Strength of the Army.—In the House of Commons, February 8, Mr. Bentinck said he was about to undertake the difficult task of attempting to get straightforward replies from the Treasury Bench to two straightforward questions. There was a rumour, resting upon apparently good foundation, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a reduction of the military establishment of the country; and, moreover, that this reduction was to take place in the artillery force. Bearing in mind the critical state of foreign affairs, and the fact that artillery was the branch requiring the longest time to bring it to perfection, he hoped to hear from the noble lord at the head of the Government a denial of this rumour. The second point to which he desired to call attention was connected with the first. If the noble lord was unable to assure him that this country would not be drawn into the struggle which had commenced in Denmark,—and his reply no doubt would be that this could only be determined by the progress of events—(hear, hear)—he would ask, whether in the noble lord's opinion the military force at present in this country was adequate for its defence. It might be said that in all foreign countries armies were on a peace establishment, but they could be raised to a war strength in a few days; whereas with us it took months, almost years, to make up the war establishment. Remembering the enormous sacrifices of men and money entailed upon us during the Crimean war, by our utter want of preparation, he hoped the noble lord would declare that such an event was not likely to occur again. He was aware of the weight attached to the noble lord's opinion, but if it should differ from his own it would give him and others the opportunity of raising the question on some future occasion.—Lord Palmerston: Sir, I think that the first question which the hon. gentleman has asked me might as well have been postponed for a day or two until the Army and Navy Estimates are laid upon the table, because they will show what is the amount of military and naval force which her Majesty's Government think it expedient and proper to ask the House to vote for the present year. But I can so far assure the hon. gentleman that the consternation which seems to have pressed so much upon his mind, arising from the notion that there is to be a great reduction of our naval and military force, may be dispelled. Because, although we hope to make some reduction in the charges connected with the army and navy, there will be no material reduction of military force, beyond that which is the natural consequence of the transfer of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. (Hear, hear.) With regard

VANITY.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

JOHNSON defines Vanity as a petty sort of pride, but, if we could get at the bottom of it, there is a fundamental distinction in our minds between Pride and Vanity which this definition does not reach. From the very starting-point, the manifestations of the two are different. It is not merely that vanity is a slighter and more trivial thing than its grand ally, but that it is stimulated by different causes; and, moreover, the external senses have far more direct concern in it. Probably our modern complexity of thought tends to increase this divergence, as it may have created the necessity for the newer word. *Pride*, in primitive times, was perhaps more visibly stuck up than it commonly is now-a-days, and showed its haughty spirit in more straightforward fashion. People have now learned to feed their pride at home, without betraying Haman's anguish at the omission of some formal act of respect. Our march of mind gives to pride a hundred new fields; and where it would be petty and frivolous it shows itself in conceit rather than vanity, and conceit can even face a multitude and keep some sort of self-control. But vanity, as it seems to us, retains in our own complex days all the marks that distinguished it in primitive times, and has not altered one whit in quality, though it may in name, from the date of Solomon's Proverbs or Æsop's Fables. It is set as completely agog by notice, and as readily loses its head, as before men read or wrote and made a business of thinking. Vanity is the simplest emotion, and is compounded of the fewest parts, of any sentiment in our nature, and, if withheld by no adverse temperament, will take the most direct ways to its indulgence. It is solely a desire to occupy men's eyes and ears—assuming, without doubt or speculation, that to occupy them is in the same proportion to win approval. But the approval is not so much the mark specially aimed at—that is taken for granted. It is the possession of eye and ear—possession of eye perhaps more than ear, as the form of notice easiest to realize and more brimming full of intoxicating ingredients. Madeline Smith keenly enjoyed the period of her trial, though her life was at stake, because she absorbed an immense amount of eager gazing. We have only to look at some men to become aware that there is a rapturous pleasure to certain natures in merely moving, dancing, mincing, tripping, cutting capers before an attentive multitude. We see this now and then in children. They make mouths and gesticulate under the excitement of many eyes, and especially fresh eyes, resting on them—not in awkward shyness, but in the unrestrained enjoyment of a sensation that will, their whole lives long, bring delirium with it. It is this thrill and impetus infused by the presence and witness of numbers—this joy of doing and performing under the convergence of many eyes—which makes some writers boldly class vanity among the virtues, as being the parent of so many noble deeds. And no doubt a vast proportion of acts of greatest daring have had this stimulus, and a good many of them would not have been performed without it; and the same may still more confidently be said of the self-tortures of asceticism. To set out on a forlorn hope without anybody knowing it, to sacrifice your life for your country, to endure voluntary physical pain in the dark, unseen and unrecognised, is a heroism of duty of which even England must not expect too much from her sons—certainly not religion, or so-called religion, from her votaries. Such phrases as "a world's," or "a nation's," or "a church's eyes" go for a great deal with some people, taken, as they are, to have a literal meaning; and the world shows a shrewd notion of their value as a motive force by the fulsome way in which it lavishes them. However, it proves very little to say that the majority of signal acts of courage would not have been done in solitude and obscurity, for other influences besides vanity do their work through publicity and daylight; but nevertheless we believe that vanity, in its simple form, will be found a characteristic of romantic courage and conspicuous achievement. Nelson is known to have enjoyed in a very marked degree the pleasure of being seen and talked of; and there is a story of Buonaparte in all the glory of his early victories, being visibly offended when a vast assembly simultaneously turned their eyes from him for a moment to look at a beautiful woman.

If vanity of this sort is not a virtue, it is at any rate a weakness which is frequently found an attendant on active virtue; and it is so far constitutional and beyond a man's entire control as not to deserve to be called more than an infirmity. Mr. Simeon was a prey to this constitutional vanity. Constantly as it was fed in legitimate ways, by popularity and success, it must yet satisfy itself by little extraneous methods of attracting attention beyond what the pulpit would furnish, at least with his devout sense of the preacher's office. It betrayed him into ridiculous gestures when he found himself the centre of many eyes, especially under the worship of female admirers. He has been thus described as comporting himself, the one man among forty women who had put together for his inspection a pile of frippery needlework, which was in some way or other to aid in converting the Jews; and every one at all familiar with his manner admitted the justness of the portrait:—

"Immediately upon his entrance, perceiving the display of fancy articles on the table, with almost literally a hop, skip, and jump, he darted towards them, and gazing enraptured first on one and then on another, smiling, nodding, and seeming to me more as if he were performing the part of Grimaldi in a pantomime than anything else—at length took up a pair of baby's shoes, held them before his eyes, smiled at them, nodded at them, laid them down, then sighed profoundly, and then sat down with his hand before his face."

It may not be always well to give prominence to the failings of good men; but such instances have a two-fold significance. If they lower a distinguished name, they teach us to be lenient to native vanity wherever we see it tempted by circumstances and flattery, or indulged to its topmost bent by a mercurial temperament. The excitement which some people find in a crowd, the longing which it creates to be observed, to do something striking to attract attention, the brisk elation of spirits and absolute self-confidence which the position inspires, is, we see, a thing for which a man is hardly responsible. People are probably not aware of the effect of having many eyes upon them till the trial comes. Most persons are sheepish under the ordeal, but some literally rise to the occasion, like one of the beauties of the last century, who, on being recognised in a crowded theatre by a burst of applause, stood up in her box to be looked at. When Rousseau, in the full bloom of his celebrity, was in England, he went to see Garrick act. It was known he was to be there, and the house was crowded to see him. Rousseau was "highly gratified," but Mrs. Garrick, who sat by him, afterwards reported to her friends that she had never passed a more uncomfortable evening, for the recluse philosopher was so very anxious to display himself, and hung so far forward over the front of the box, that she was obliged to hold him by the skirt of his coat that he might not fall over into the pit.

We doubt if vanity can help showing itself. If its displays are kept under, it is because the thing itself is subdued; but while it is there, it will work miracles in order to be seen under an aspect that satisfies itself—like the female convict who, to the amazement of her warders, succeeded in extending her lank penitential prison garments over an every-day newly-extemporized crinoline. But just as the crinoline would not have fed her vanity if it had been a permitted luxury, so we think that vanity is scarcely nourished, and certainly is not satisfied, by any amount of notice that comes naturally in the way of a person's calling, business, or duty. Great folks—the very greatest, decked out in all that fine clothes and jewels can do for them, and inevitably conscious of being the centre of many thousand eyes—are not made vain by being stared at; perhaps a good deal because the gravity or dignity of the occasion absolutely forbids any freedom of expression, or the display of any personal characteristics. Whenever personages of highest degree have been possessed by the spirit of vanity, they have always indulged in it, from Nero downwards, by some wholly gratuitous exhibition of themselves. Like Bottom, they must needs prove that they can play every part. And this it is that so often makes the freaks of vanity pass for condescension, if not for positive humility. There is nothing some men will not do, no office they will not undertake, to be looked at. The sight of others gaining attention or applause, in whatever arena, stimulates to a rival performance. Thus actors, singers, and dancers can probably go through their parts to perfection, and retain their reason and self-possession, while the applause lavished upon them awakens in some excitable looker-on a frenzied craving for their clappings and encores. The check of duty—of a work to be got through—is the great subduer; and the vainest are not so vain or so ridiculous in their appointed sphere as in their gratuitous displays. To the observer, vanity of this pure type is always a moving spectacle. To see a person divested of all that fear and mistrust of his fellow-creatures and of the hundred conflicting influences that rule and sadden most of us, and artlessly expanding under the sunshine of our gaze, toiling and perspiring for our applause, eager to show himself off in every character, grasping at distinction in every field, and longing for everybody's laurels, reminds us of childhood and innocence, and flatters, too, our self-esteem as the dispensers of the one meed which is above all price. However, this last soon fails to satisfy. Once secure in the fancied possession of your applause, vanity wants something beyond. It is never content with what it has, but, like Alexander, it cries for other worlds to conquer. It is always labouring to enlarge the circle of notice—in fact, preferring the latest adherent to all others, and the possible one to him. Once know your admirer, and his prestige lessens. The people we do not know are not better, grander, more appreciative than the people we do know; but they are vaguer, and it is possible to endow them in imagination with an ideal enthusiasm, a larger apprehension of our merits. Thus vanity is one of constancy's greatest enemies, from the preference it has for new homage over the old, for hope and desire over fruition. It cannot fan its flame to any height in familiar scenes, or among old acquaintance. A man's wife and the domestic circle may encourage it and keep it going, but only by instilling the notion of a large and ever-growing popularity and interest out of doors. No vain person is satisfied with even the worship of the people he knows best. All this is, to his impatient aspirations, mere neglect and obscurity. Thus biographers tell us of popular preachers who have been much more excited by a paragraph in a newspaper than by churches crowded by parishioners—the corner of a provincial paper representing the outer, unknown, and therefore fascinating and tempting world.

As vanity is always thinking of self, it follows, being the transparent thing it is, that it always and exclusively talks of self, and brings everything round to self. And this is its really intolerable characteristic. The vain man may flourish himself before our eyes in whatever aspects he pleases, and our temper remains serenely indulgent. It is the extreme tension in which he holds our civility while we have to listen that is the real trial. It is the "insufferable proximity" of a being who, in the vast world of interests, and in the presence of our particular interests, will hold us inexorably fixed to the concerns, the acts, and the sayings of his own vain and puffed-up self.

It is a touching circumstance that the vanity of a considerable proportion of mankind can find its indulgence solely through their clothes. Through these alone can they taste the intoxication of general notice, or believe themselves the cynosure of the eyes that compose their world. It is a proof of vanity's undiscriminating appetite that it is as perfectly satisfied with this partnership as it shows itself to be. No one believes in being really and substantially more beautiful for his or her clothes. In fact, it is a sort of humbleness to put faith in them—a confession that our distinction is not independent or wholly intrinsic. If a typically vain person could, with the assent of society, dispense entirely with this foreign aid, and stand solely on his own merits, he would much rather do so. As it is in assemblies where, as at a masquerade, choice is permitted, it is often the vainest person that wears the scantiest and the fewest. Witness that Carthaginian heroine whose white feet dazzled the Parisian world not long since. But, with the common run of people, fine clothes are the readiest means—often the only means that occur to their simplicity—for winning admiration, envy, and, above all, notice. When the beautiful Duchess of Queensbury walked in a coronation procession in garments of an ostentatious plainness, it showed that she transcended this raw simplicity. It was a vanity in excess of the vulgar standard which made her discard her ornaments. She matched her face and form in dowdy attire against all that art and splendour could do for meaner beauties, and, even thus weighted, felt secure of winning the day.

There is such a connexion between that need of expression which makes men authors—involving, as this does, the further need of sympathetic hearers—and the craving for notice and admiration which we call vanity, that it is no wonder that many authors, and especially many poets, have been called vain, and that the demand for sympathy is found to slide into a thirst for applause in an exclusive jealous sense. There is a decided difference between wanting what you say to be approved and admired, and wanting to be approved and admired because you say it; but it is a difference easily spanned. Mr. Landor says that all poets are vain, and that it does not do to praise before a poet any verses but his own, and Mr. Landor, we suspect, has never had far to go to verify this statement; but this form of vanity—the consequence of a morbid sensitiveness to praise and blame which is almost inseparable from some forms of mental effort—has not much in common with the thick-skinned, jubilant, obtrusive quality which we take vanity in its simpler development to be. Few persons have the opportunity of judging for themselves whether the great masters of song are really affected by this weakness, or are merely slandered by disappointed rivals, or misunderstood by duller men; but every society has some signal specimen of that Vanity which is gross and easy to understand, and whose aims and course of action are alike intelligible.

MEADOWSIDE HOUSE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

THIS is not a story, though the title looks as if it were. It is merely a few words meant to be spoken at Christmas time, when people's hearts are open—when their hearths are brightened and their tables filled with little children; for Christmas, so rarely a happy time for us elders, can be made, and always should be, an especial time of delight to children, if only in remembrance of Him who then became a little child. And the more we suffer—we others, to whom year after year has inevitably brought bitter anniversaries—the more we ought to try and spare the children from suffering, as long as we can, by making for our own, in every possible way, a "merry Christmas and a happy New Year;" and also by scattering abroad among others not our own—a little comfort, a little pleasure, a little of that light-hearted mirth, which is all of the present, dreading no future and remembering no past. Ah, let us always try to make the children happy! they will not be children long.

It is with this feeling that I wish to say a few words for a few "puir wee bodies" who live, or rather suffer existence—for in many cases it can hardly be called living—in Meadowside House, Lauriston Lane, lately converted into the Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children.

There is a region, quite unfamiliar to passing strangers and superficial sightseers, and yet within five minutes' walk of the picturesque, historical, melancholy, noisome, abominable Old Town—with its Canongate, Cowgate, Lawn-market, Grass-market—classic ground, investigated by flying tourists with mingled curiosity and abhorrence: for seldom does a canker so foul lurk at the heart of any city as of this, the flower of cities—beautiful Edinburgh. Still, for its salvation maybe, close at the back of it lies the other region, known to residents by the name of "the Meadows." How the word suggests to the southern ear pictures of English fields, knee-deep in growing May-grass, reddened with wavy sorrel-seeds and yellowed over with buttercups; or sunshiny meads, where, sitting down and stretching round a circle, arm-wide, you may fill your two hands with cowslips; mingled here and there with those Shaksperian lady-smocks that—

"All silver-white
Do paint the meadows with delight."

Alas! not these Meadows. I have seen a daisy there—bless the gowans! like the poor little children, they grow anywhere—and one or two dandelions, and (I believe, but would not undertake to affirm the fact) a buttercup: but the principal feature of these meadows is simple grass. Very good grass, though; green and smooth; and one ought to be thankful for it, and for the fresh breeze that blows across it, and for the merry rustle of the two lines of lately planted but well-growing trees. A pleasant place, where the Edinburgh volunteers—honest lads!—come and do rifle shooting of mornings, usually placing their target directly in the way of early pedestrians; where, later, the genteel nurse-maids from George-square, Buccleuch-place, and the houses round Heriot's Hospital, walk with their young charges, and the ungenteel, youthful fry from Newington and Morningside come out to play, healthy and strong, bare-footed and rough-headed. But the children of a lower class still, abiding in that melancholy region just spoken of, in the tall "lands"—twelve stories high; the dark cellars, windowless, fireless; up the wynds and closes, stiflingly foul, so foul that one often inclines to believe the only cleansing would be a good wholesome fire, like the Great Fire of London,—alack! the children who live here, *they* never come near the Meadows. Their poor, weak, rickety limbs could never totter far enough to reach and roll on the green grass; their eyes, accustomed to dank, damp cellars, where the sun never shines and never shone, could hardly endure the bright, broad daylight, and their poor, thin, unwashed, unclothed bodies would shrink, withered up, from the first sweep of the healthy breeze that blows across Arthur's Seat and the Braid Hills. They scarcely know that such things exist, unless the angel of sickness—it is an angel, often—carries them away, some strange, miserable, wonderful day, and leaves them, half alive, or with only a few days or weeks of life before them, to lie clean and quiet, away from all noisome sights and smells and sounds, in the peaceful, tidy crib in one of the wards at Meadowside House.

It was a wise and fortunate choice which located the hospital here—in its first step since its small beginnings in Lauriston Lane. Let us briefly recount them.

Four years ago a few worthy Edinburgh doctors—(truly a large portion of the world's worth lies among doctors)—woke up fully to the alarming fact that one half of the children born in Edinburgh die before their third year. Also to a second fact, statistically proved, that this frightful mortality does not lessen the population; but that the half generation thus cut off is assuredly and immediately replaced by another, more puny, more unhealthy, less fitted both to struggle with the burthen of life themselves, or to transmit it to posterity. Worse far than the sight of a race wholly swept away by pestilence, sword, or famine—or vanishing like snow, as the Indians do, before the hot breath of advancing civilisation—is the spectacle of a race dying out by slow deterioration, and from apparently preventible causes, under the very eyes of their brethren. For, however strange and incredible it may appear—as it did when lately the two highest-born in the land, graceful prince and lovely princess, blest in youth and love and happy fortunes, drove through the High-street and Canongate, smiling gaily and graciously on the two lines of wretched faces that put on a weak, accidental, welcoming smile—still they are our brethren. And it is only the Cains of this world, with fraternal blood on their hands—or the Levites, who, "passing by" the afflicted, are haply Cains too, by omission if not by commission—it is only such as these who dare meet the one Almighty Father with the cry of "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The Edinburgh doctors—with other gentlemen out of the profession—felt that they were, in one sense, their brothers' keepers; and being honestly convinced of the two sad facts before named, they set about to remedy them by means of a third great fact—that prevention is better than cure. On the principle that Reformatories are wiser—perhaps cheaper—than Penitentiaries; Servants' Homes than Magdalen Institutions; decent, sanitary labourers' cottages than gaols and workhouses—they thought they would do their best to establish a Children's Hospital.

Few things can be, or need to be, without secondary motives; and even charity itself is in one form an act of self-preservation. It does not detract from the benevolence of this scheme, that its originators felt also the usefulness it would be in furnishing opportunity for the study of children's diseases, so important and difficult a branch of medical science. Also that by taking hold of sickness, especially infectious disorders, at the very beginning, the hospital might be efficacious in stopping the spread of those endemics and epidemics which, rooting themselves amidst the foulness of the beggar's home, spread secret devastation to that of his wealthy and prosperous neighbour. People do not consider—until neglect brings its own retribution—that death has entered many a palace door by the filthy alley left to fester unheeded beneath its shadow; and that many a landlord who will not build, or suffer to be built, decent cottages for his labourers to live in, has to meet his reward in other ways—by poachers, night robbers, dishonest or corrupted servants, contagious diseases, and the still worse contagion of crime. For it is a law of nature to help us in the eternal struggle between good and evil, that we dare not leave the latter alone, turning our lazy or sanctimonious eyes from it, under the supposition that it will never harm us. It will. Even for the safety of his own family, every householder in Edinburgh were wise to lend a hand in the cleansing of that Augean stable which Dr. Hercules Guthrie and others are doing their best for, by sermon, speech, and pen. And one of these means of purification is a Children's Hospital.

The one in Lauriston Lane found many opponents—some conscientious, some careless or prejudiced; but of all, the less here said the better, seeing the hospital has outlived its time of trial, and attained the grand secret for converting enemies into friends—success.

From the day—8th March, 1860—when it held its first annual meeting, with Dean Ramsay in the chair, and many more honourable and notable Edinburgh gentlemen surrounding him, it has steadily progressed, its directors acting with true Scotch caution, and spending their funds with honest Scotch economy; until lately they were able to purchase, enlarge, and occupy the pleasant old mansion called Meadowside House.

It is in exterior more like a family house than a hospital. Its three stories of cheerful windows imply equally cheerful rooms within, as anybody may prove who calls there between three and five on a week-day afternoon. Its very simplicity, plainness, and *familiness*, so to speak, are a great charm. No money squandered over porticoes and cupolas, bas-reliefs, and statues without, and throngs of well-housed, well-salaried servants within: here is just what is wanted and no more. The whole resident staff comprises a medical officer, a matron—who truly appears like the universal mother of this large and helpless little family—a few nurses and domestic servants. Two ordinary wards—one filled always, and a second just opened, in hope that the institution will be enabled to afford it; two fever wards carefully shut off from the rest of the house; a few smaller rooms for domestic occupation; and two others, with a separate entrance, devoted to the daily crowd of out-door patients who come for advice and medicine,—this constitutes the whole of the establishment.

It would be very easy to write pages of argumentative appeal or of emotional pleading on that subject which goes to the heart of all women—nay, of all humanity—a sick child. But I shall not do it. I would that, instead of any writing, I could paint a picture—dumb as themselves—of the little white thin faces lying so patiently on the comfortable pillows. "It is wonderful how good our children are," said the matron. "We never have the least trouble with them, and yet no nurse is allowed either to scold or to punish them." Or, rather, I would that I could tell, to both old and young, as a simple fireside story, with the yule log blazing and the chestnuts crackling on the hearth, the histories, quite true, of some of the poor children who come and go, unless in another and often more merciful way they are taken—from Meadowside House.

Hear, for instance, a few anecdotes, chosen at random from the matron's talk, while she went from crib to crib, smoothing one pillow or altering another, administering a word of kindness, or a pat and smile, small things to rich men's children in pleasant nurseries, sunned through and through with mother's love: but oh, what great and new things to such children as these!

Thomas Weir, admitted here 29th March last; dismissed, cured, the 21st May; seven years old; very small of his age. The mother had had eight children; all dead but Tommy. The father was in Perth prison—third committal, for wife-beating. Tommy was sent here by the police doctor, his mother being found dead drunk on a stair and the child beside her, ill with fever. For weeks he lay between life and death, neither speaking nor taking notice of anything. His mother would sometimes come to inquire for him, but in such a state she could not be admitted into the ward. Once she did get in, and Tommy said, "Mither, ye suldna come here when ye've had a dram, the mistress will see ye." One day another wretched-looking woman came, and he told her to go away, and afterwards said to the nurse, "Nurse, she's an awfu' bad one—yon woman. She pawned mither's plaid, and they both got fou, and were taken aff by the police, and I sat my lane on a stair a' the nicht—cauld, cauld!" Tommy afterwards, during his convalescence, told many like tales of his short seven years' life,—his numerous wanderings, often walking twenty miles a-day ("that's what gars me look sae auld, ye ken"); how the father and the mother once left him and his wee sister at Mid-Calder, a village ten miles from Edinburgh, and never came back: how a kind woman gave them a sack to sleep on in a shed, and a "piece" in the morning, and then the two forlorn bairns set off to walk into Edinburgh to their grandfather, who lived in the Grass-market. "He was weel aff ance, and a grand singer; that's how I can sing sae weel," as poor Tommy often did, to the great delight of the nurses. "Grandfather," it seems, went about the country with a show, of which he played the Merry-Andrew, till, getting aged, he took a room in the Grass-market, and held prayer meetings, Tommy and his mother leading the psalmody with heaven's hymns. "But in the cauld winter grandfather deed, ye ken, and granny gaed to see a leddy that's kind to her, and whiles mither lifted the things frae grandfather's bed and sold them for whisky. Wae's me! father will be out o' prison soon, and then what'll I do, for him and mither's always fighting." Alas, poor little Tommy Weir!

There was another boy, whose name I forget, found lying on straw in a dark cellar, which had literally nothing in it but this one heap of straw. The parents were in the habit of going out for the day, and locking up the child there, without food, or fire, or clothes. He was brought in—a mere bundle of rags—quite paralysed, and lay for a week on one of the hospital beds, without stirring or speaking, till they almost thought he was deaf and dumb. At last he did mutter out one word, and it was "whisky!" He afterwards tried, in his wretched faint voice, to begin singing a whisky song, and told the nurse he had hardly tasted anything but whisky since he was born. Somehow his wretched mother found him out and came to see him. Immediately after she left the miserable little creature was caught hiding its wizened face and still half-paralysed hands under the bed-clothes, trying to undo the cork of a small bottle filled with whisky! But this child also recovered, learned to feed on and enjoy other food than drams, and left the hospital for a future of—God knows what! Still, the life had been saved—so far.

And sometimes, when help comes too late, and the life is not saved, it is touching to hear the end of these premature old children. One little girl, Jane Mackenzie, used to say often before her death, "I didna think ony folk *could* be sae kind to ither folk's bairns." She took a fancy to one of the gentlemen who often visited the hospital, and asked him to come and talk to her. "I heard ye speaking to yon wee boy, and I thocht may be ye wad speak to me too." As he did—many holy and peaceful words; and when the child died, content and happy, he took the trouble of travelling some distance to follow her to her grave.

The little patients who do not die sometimes live for better things than once seemed possible. In January last—one Mary Cullen was brought into the hospital, having suddenly lost the use of her limbs, and a fortnight afterwards her speech. She lay for a long time totally helpless, and apparently imbecile. But eight months of good air, good food, good nursing, have changed the paralysed child into an active girl, a capital little servant in the ward where she came a while ago as a miserable and hopeless invalid. So great is the vitality of youth, when given the least chance of throwing off disease by means of proper sanitary care, which, in such homes as these children are brought from—nay, in any working and poverty-stricken homes—is purely impossible.

Those who leave their temporary refuge are often very eager to get back to it. "At this time," said the matron, "we have a little fellow who was with us two years since. When he left I said, 'Harry, when will you come and see me?'—'Whenever I'm no weel,' answered he; and sure enough the other day his mother came and said Harry was ill, and would not let her rest till she brought him to the hospital. The next day his sister came in, also very ill. As soon as he saw her he said, 'Dinna greet Anna; this is a grand place!' and the two soon made themselves quite happy together. There was another boy," continued the matron (from whom I have had all these true stories, as they may be readily gained by any one who visits the place—facts sadder than any fiction), "his name was Pat. He had no father, and worse than no mother. When he recovered he was very unwilling to leave us; but being cured, we could of course keep him no longer, so we gave him some warm clothing—as we generally do, for the rags the children are brought in are almost always obliged to be burnt—and then we sent him away. But for a long time afterwards poor Pat used to come and stand at the kitchen-window, when I was serving the dinners, just to get a few mouthfuls and a warm at the fire. One bitter morning in February he came begging to be taken in, but I said, 'Pat, you're not ill, and we can't have you.' Next morning he was back again, with his head all cut and bleeding. 'Ye'll tak me in the noo,' said he, evidently quite glad of his misfortune. And though, to his great regret, he got well in a week, still he was so eager to stay that one of our gentlemen kindly admitted him into an industrial school, and poor Pat is all right now."

Sometimes the parents are grateful, and bring little presents to the matron, or make thank-offerings of a few pence to the box at the dispensary, where, chiefly as a matter of form, it is stated that, if the applicants can afford it, the medicines are to be paid for. However, no test is possible, and thus many get gratis the medical aid they could well pay for. Still the good is done, and the charity, as a charity, reaches to the very lowest deeps of that sea of misery close by. Unhappily parents, out of ignorance or carelessness, often delay bringing their children till assistance comes too late; and yet it is hard to refuse the poor little dying creature a few hours of a quiet hospital-bed, on which to breathe its last, instead of sending it back to those pestilential holes where the slightest illness becomes almost certain doom; and death, stripped of all its peace and sacredness, breeds death on every side, by all imaginable horrors of contact with repulsive mortality.

The difficulty, which some energetic adversaries of children's hospitals have upheld so strongly—that of removing a child from home and parents—has not, in the practical working of this hospital, been found to be a difficulty at all. For among the classes for which it was chiefly intended, home is no home, and parents, instead of being the child's best guardians in health or sickness, are often, through ignorance or neglect, its very worst. Even the maternal tie—the last to survive amid the wreck of all else that is womanly—is often totally lost; witness the case of little Tommy Weir. Despite all the flimsy objections of sentimental theorists about the sanctity of the parental bond, and the danger of interfering with it, any person of common sense must see, that when parents make of themselves brute beasts, it is not only the right but the duty of national charity to step in, and say, "These are the children of the nation; give up your pretended rights and unfulfilled duties—they are no longer yours but ours. We may not be able to save you, but these little ones *must* be saved."

A difficult question, and yet it ought to be met and looked rationally in the face, both by Governments and by private schemes of benevolence.

If the high arm of righteous authority did a little more than it now does in interfering for the helpless, and breaking the bonds of the oppressed; compelling sanitary observances, laying upon ignorance as well as vice the strong hand of the law, and dragging all corruption out into the open day, it would be all the better—not for us, perhaps, but for those that shall come after us.

And for this end, hoping it will do a little atom of good to leaven this mountainous mass of misery, I tell, just at Christmas time, when the Great Master of us all came to seek and save that which was lost, the story of the lost lambs who are taken in and folded, either for living or for dying, into this quiet home at Meadowside House. On its arrangements I do not dilate; they are much the same as in all well-conducted hospitals, and almost identical with that of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street, London, on the principle of which this one was founded. Besides, all who live within reach may go and see the place for themselves; and one hour of such a pathetic sight, either to mothers or children—and especially to childless mothers and motherless children—is worth all that ever I can write about it.

I would like, at this Christmas time, to urge such not only to go and see, but to go and help them:—as lady-visitors, moving from crib to crib, and bestowing a kind word or a plaything or two on the little occupant; as subscribers, giving, perhaps, one small pound a year; as donors, paying a hundred pounds for the not unhappy privilege of knowing that thereby one bed, with one sick child always in it, is secured in perpetuity; as benefactors, who are willing to leave one thousand pounds of the money which they cannot carry away with them—money to which no child is heir, and which, expended on the founding of a ward here, would benefit hundreds and thousands of children to all generations. Lastly, there is something which everybody can do—every mother of a family who has so many worn-out and disused clothes cumbering her nursery shelves—make them up into a parcel, and send them to Meadowside House to clothe the poor little convalescents, who come there in rags, and would go out, most of them, in utter nakedness, were it not for the charitable store—never too large—which the hospital keeps, and bestows even when its professed charge of the inmates is ended.

Beyond its doors, to follow these poor children is all but impossible. Sometimes, thinking of the homes they come from, and must go back to, one is tempted to believe that the best and safest home for them is that quiet "dead-house," where so many of them are carried, and thence to a quieter spot still. And yet they do live, and He makes them live, and bids us help them to live—He in whose hands alone are living and dying. Therefore we dare not say—since He does not say it—that it were better any one of these little ones should die. We would rather hope that the life, frail as it may be, which the hospital puts into them, is put for a good end, and that the moral influence which they are subjected to under its roof, of cleanliness, order, kindliness, peace, may not be without effect on at least some of them. Small the amount of good done may be, yet have we not the highest authority for believing that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump?" We can but do our best and trust.

And therefore I have said my humble say, hoping that some will read it who may be able to do far more than I can ever do myself. Nor do I think that even as "a story—a true story," which children are always asking for, it would make the Christmas children less happy, if, gathered round papa's and mamma's knees at the fireside, some one would take the trouble to read to the little people, in whole or in part, what I have written about the forlorn ones so different from themselves—the sick children who are taken in and nursed till well, or tended kindly till they quietly die—at Meadowside House, Edinburgh.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Monck, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Captain Retallack, 63rd Regiment.

SUCH IS LIFE.

A Novel of Every Day. By a REFORMED SENSATIONIST.

THE honeymoon was over, and the Hon. Chirk Gobowen and his beautiful bride, *nee* Caroline De Corwen,* lounged languidly over dinner at the Vulture Hotel, Cwmmypyllmynech. It commands a view of the lovely lakes of Lampeter, Bala, and Ellesmere, and with the triple peak of Snowdon in the back ground, and the fierce ruggedness of Mold below, the scene is unequalled save in the North American Pampas. But the young couple heeded it not.

"The worst dinner I ever ate," said Mr. Gobowen, dis contentedly.

"It is very bad," said Mrs. Gobowen; "but I think the dinner on our wedding day was even more disagreeable."

"Very good of you to say so, I'm sure," said her handsome husband, with an evil glance.

"I say what I mean, Chirk," was the cold reply.

"If that is the case," said Mr. Gobowen, "It seems to me that we've been and made a sort of—well a mistake, and the sooner we repair it the better."

"I'm agreeable," said the Hon. Mrs. Gobowen, with a smile.

"Blest if you are," retorted her husband; "but never mind that now. We'd better separate."

"Separate, indeed," said Caroline. "That would be pleasant for me, wouldn't it! No, indeed, no half measures for me," said the beautiful young wife, filling her glass with what is called claret at the Vulture, or at all events charged for as claret and the best.

"Well, what's your whole measure, then?" asked her husband, curiously.

"Our marriage was a mistake. All runaway marriages are. I am heartily tired of you. I have heard all your stories, and all your travels, and—in short, you bore me."

Ireciprocate the sentiment," said Mr. Gobowen. "I have heard all your songs, and your voice is not what I used to think it, and really your accounts of all the rubbishing novels you have ever read have their merit, but they are not particularly interesting. What's to be done?"

"Let us destroy all evidence of our marriage, and go back into society. I am supposed to have been on a visit to my aunt, Lady Gumdragon. She will not dare to contradict me, as I know of several murders which she committed to get at the title, and also the secret of her enamel. You have been—what does it matter where a man has been?"

"My uncle, the Secretary for the Buoys and Beacons, knows of our escapade," said Mr. Gobowen, "because I borrowed a couple of hundreds from him at starting, but he won't tell because I am aware of some forgeries he committed in order to become a Minister. So all is safe. Here's the marriage certificate. Tear it, and I'll look in *Bradshaw* to see how you can get across country to your aunt's."

"Are you a fool?" said the lovely Caroline Gobowen.

"I was, one day about a month back," said Chirk. She was too proud to reply to the taunt, but proceeded.

"Is there not a copy of that certificate in the books of the church at Eisteddfod!"

"By Jove, yes. That's awkward."

"Not at all, if you have the ordinary courage and energy of a man."

"I believe I have both."

"Then burn the church."

The fire in her radiant eyes seemed to light up a kindred ray in his. He seized his hat, box of cigar lights, gloves, nodded to her, and departed.

Thirty-six hours later, and the beautiful little old church at Eisteddfod, built by Owen Glendower, and famous in the scene of the marriage between Edward of Carnarvon and Catherine Parr, was a mass of smouldering embers. Mr. Gilbert Scott, the great ecclesiastical architect, would eat no lunch that day, he was so shocked, and was scarcely comforted by receiving instructions to make another church exactly like the old one.

"I have done it," said the Hon. Mr. Gobowen, as he re-entered the room at the Vulture, and found his wife, as we will still call her, smoothing her lovely hair at the glass, just having taken off her bonnet.

"Yes, I saw the fire," she replied, coolly.

"You did!"

"Aye, it isn't my nature to be idle. I went after you by the next train, and ascertained that you might have spared that lovely little church, which I wish I had sketched."

"What do you mean?"

"The clergyman of Eisteddfod, his name is the Rev. Morgan-ap-Jones, keeps the register books in his own house."

Mr. Gobowen launched a fearful observation directed against the Welsh clergy generally.

"That sort of language is of no use," said his wife, "You should have burned the rectory."

"Of course, I would, if I had known."

"If," repeated Caroline Gobowen, with bitter sarcasm. "Stay here, and smoke your cigars. It is all you are fit for."

She put on her bonnet as carefully as if she was going to meet some women whom she hated, and was gone.

A few days afterwards, the *Bangor Banger* contained the following paragraph:—

"Our fair readers cannot be too cautious what servants they engage. The Rev. Morgan-ap-Jones, the respected minister of Eisteddfod, recently engaged a nursery maid, who came to him with the highest *written* character. Yesterday she disappeared, and the whole of the registers of the church, from the year 1397, disappeared also. Our one policeman, the intelligent and respected David Williams, says he thinks it very odd, but declines, at present, to say more. Should anything transpire, our readers shall hear of it next month."

"Well?" said the Hon. Chirk Gobowen, on the third day after, as his wife came in, with a proud flush on her fair brow.

"That is just the word," she said. "I bought some lead, wrapped the books in it, and dropped them down the well at the bottom of the garden. It is said to be unfathomable."

"Then the truth won't get to the bottom of the well, where she usually lies," said Chirk.

"Not bad for you," said Caroline Gobowen.

"Thank you. But it is now my turn to ask where are your wits. You forgot about the witnesses to the wedding."

"Bother, so I did," said Mrs. Gobowen. "Orson is endowed with reason. There were Mr. Jones, the clerk, the beadle, and the pew-opener."

"*Le diable a quatre*," said Chirk.

She tapped her tiny foot impatiently, in thought.

"I could hardly escape detection at the rectory," she said; "but if you managed the parson, I would answer for the other three."

"No, we'll divide equally, like man and wife," said Chirk.

Something like kindness beamed in her smile for a second, but it was repressed. There was stern work before them.

And they did it, that brave, high-blooded young couple. The Rev. Mr. Ap-Jones lured from his rectory by a supposed smuggler who promised the clergyman a cask of illegal brandy, if he would fetch it from a neighbouring forest, was found, a month afterwards, at the bottom of a coal-pit, nine thousand feet deep, but without the brandy. The clerk, Timothy Roberts, set out to Llangollen to see a wealthy eleventh cousin who had sent for him to come to dinner, and be forgiven for being poor. This cousin's dinner he never ate, but the fishes of the Dee ate him—how they were helped to him, an athletic young fisherman who had been consulting him about the most killing tackle, might have told, but never did.

The beadle was found by a roadside, at a spot to which he had gone, as relieving officer of Eisteddfod, to see a child which a beggar-woman calling at his house, requested him to come and remove to the workhouse, and in his hand was a metal cup, from a travelling flask. The cup had contained whisky, and something else, which the coroner of the county sent to Dr. Alfred Taylor, but what was the use? The pew-opener, who had been rendered superstitious by the number of ghosts she had seen in the old church, was simply frightened to death by a female apparition in white, with phosphoric eyes and stains of blood upon its garment, that rushed at her one night in her own garden, and shrieked, "Who stole the velvet covered hymn-book?"

The four witnesses were gone.

"We are not safe yet, dear," said Caroline to her husband, as they wandered by the silver Severn, a its confluence with the Thames, and watched the salmon leaping from the sparkling pools. There was almost a tenderness in her voice, for she was learning to respect her husband.

"These children take a deal of separating," said Chirk, laughing. "We've burned a church, robbed a parsonage, and cooked the gooses of four respectable individuals, and yet we can't sever the knot. What's up now?"

"Do you not remember," she said, playfully, "or were you too busy in looking at somebody else, that during the ceremony there were two pews full of charity children."

"So there were. And any one of those might identify either of us. I have always thought, with

* A lady is not usually met with a Christian name, but the authoresses of the day will have it so.

Mr. Gladstone, that charities are a mistake. Confound the catechetical brats. This requires thought."

"I have given it thought, silly one."

Eisteddfod was in some measure consoled under its misfortunes. It was much talked about, which is joy and delight to a provincial place. More. A most benevolent stranger, attracted by the noise of the catastrophe, came and settled at a cottage near the town, and seemed to live only to do good. His dress was of the old school, blue coat, brass buttons, and leather breeches. He wore a large hat, under which his beautiful white hair fell voluminously on his reverend shoulders. Money was no object, he relieved the poor, assisted the new clergyman, promised Mr. Gilbert Scott six memorial windows, repaired houses for the poor, and in short was a Monte Christo and Howard in one. But the

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain R. Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Miss Maher, Mr. Emmett, Mr. Black, Miss Thorn, and 17 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Mandane, for Callao.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Mary Agnes, for Auckland; Governor, for South Seas; Domingo, for San Francisco, via Newcastle; William, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARANCE.—MAY 5.

James Paterson (s.), 400 tons, Captain Harley, for Rockhampton and Port Denison. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, 4 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hann, Miss Hann, Mr. Daintree, Miss Foot, Messrs. R. S. Hann, Smith, Stewart, Pickery, Selheim, and 25 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 5.

Angus and Henry, from Brisbane Water, with 11,000 feet timber; 28,000 laths; Spec, from Shoalhaven, with 18 tons potatoes, 30 bags oysters, 150 bushels barley, 50 bags maize, 1 coop fowls: Kangaroo (s.), Brilliant, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 490 tons coal; Brothers, from the Hawkesbury, with 53 bundles shingles, 7000 lathes, 12 bags oysters, 3 boxes eggs, 2 hides; Peacock, from Port Hacking, with 18 tons wood; Liberty, from Manning River, with 500 bags maize, 52 bags barley; Coonanbarra (s.), from Morpeth, with 80 bales wool, 220 bales hay, 182 hides, 3 casks tallow, 1 bundle skins, 6 horses, 160 sheep, 3 coops poultry, 6cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 5.

Raven, Annie Beaton, for Newcastle; Lady of the Lake, for Wollongong; Angus and Henry, for Brisbane Water; Sylvanus, for Jervis Bay; Spec, for Shoalhaven; New Moon (s.), for Macleay River; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Peacock, for Port Hacking.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Uruguay, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR HONGKONG.—By the John Temperly, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Barwon (s.), on Saturday, at noon.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Saturday, at 9.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: May 5, Centurion, ship, 839 tons, Captain Largie, for London; Marian, barque, 418 tons, Captain Lake, for San Francisco; Bonnie Dunn, barque, 312 tons, Captain Francis, on a whaling voyage; Isabel, barque, 355 tons, Captain Hewson, for Callao; Auckland (s.), 555 tons, Captain Machin, for Auckland; City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Woodlark, brig, 231 tons, Captain Bedford, for Wellington.

The Kembla (s.), brings up 90 pkegs butter, 3 cases leather, 4 cases bacon, and sundries.

THE GRAFTON, SCHOONER.—With reference to inquiries that have been made respecting the above named vessel, the only information obtainable is as follows:—The Grafton schooner, of 65 tons, Captain Musgrove, sailed from this port on 12th November, 1863, on a voyage to the Auckland Islands, near New Zealand. She had four months' provisions on board, but nothing has been heard of her since, either by the owner or agents.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—The usual monthly meeting of the club was held yesterday afternoon, at the club rooms, and although three of the yachts are absent on a cruise to the northward, there was an excellent attendance. New members eligible for election were balloted for, and several other gentlemen proposed for the next meeting, to be held in June.

By telegram from Grafton the manager of the C. and R. R. S. N. Company has just received information of a heavy sea rolling in all along the coast. The Urara was unable to cross the bar, and it was very improbable the Grafton would be able to leave the Bluff.

Captain Gray, of the barque Isle o' May, informs us that while on the passage to London from this port, on 6th August last, and when about 100 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope, he was boarded at 2 a.m. by an officer from the Confederate war steamer Alabama. The night was beautifully fine and the Isle o' May was under full sail, Captain Gray being anxious to make up for time lost previously by the carrying away of his topmasts. The first notice received of the Alabama's approach was the firing of a blank shot. The captain was below asleep, and on the steward reporting that a steamer had fired he replied, "Let him fire away," thinking that it was probably some vessel wishing to be reported, and he not being willing to lose time. Captain Semmes was, however, not to be done; almost immediately another shot was fired, and, like a dart, the Alabama dashed alongside of the vessel so closely that the yard ends were but a few feet apart. An immediate order followed to "back the main yard," which was done, and the first lieutenant of the Alabama, with a boat's crew of ten men, all armed to the teeth, pulled alongside the vessel. The lieutenant examined the ship's papers, and questioned Captain Grey as to whether he had seen any American vessels south of the Cape, to which question he received a negative answer; he then left, and the Alabama steered to the southward. Captain Grey described her as a most beautifully modelled vessel, and "tremendously fast."—*Hobart Town Mercury*, April 28.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Ariadne, barque, Barnes, for Shanghai, with 900 tons coal.
May 4.—Esther, French barque, Gifflott, for San Francisco, with 800 tons coal.
May 4.—Wave, brig, Rossiter, for Melbourne, with 275 tons coal.
May 4.—Rialto, barque, Noon, for Otago, with 450 tons coal.
May 4.—Hydra, ship, Stewart, for Auckland, with 185 head cattle, 850 sheep, 16 tons hay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 4.—Barwon (s.), Nolan, West Hartley No. 1, Mimmie Dyke, Result, Uranis, Petrel, Thane, Murray, and Lydia, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 5.

2 cases drapery, Cook and Co,
6 cases books, W. Maddock
96 cases fruit, H. Woodward
225 boxes candles, L. Stypmann
2 cases silks, Guthrie and Co.
4 cases drapery, Petersen, Bowen, and Co.
30 quarter-casks, 10 cases brandy, Hyam and Co,
20 cases cigars, 50 packages tobacco, L. Carroll
120 cases spice, M. Bayley
3 case drapery, F. Giles and Co,
3 case drapery, Morey and Price
2 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co,
40 cases cheese, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
500 boxes candles, S. S. Marks and Co.
19 cases drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
2 cases hats, H. Chatto and Co.
1 case sewing-machines, G. Wilson
2 packages drapery, G. Fox and Co.
85 drums oil, 1 box gold leaf, 1 bale paperhangings, W. Reany
2 case stationery, J. Sands
18 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co,
4 cases drapery, Farmer and Palmer
2 cases perfumed spirits, 1 case pipes, Kohn and Co.
27 cases picks, J. Keep
1 case cutlery, Myers and Solomon
20 casks hams, J. Hughes
246 packages oilstores, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
228 barrels gunpowder, J. Binny and Co.
1 case books, M. Alexander
20 hogsheads rum, 10 hogsheads brandy, T. J. Dean.

DUTY PAID.

20 hogsheads ale, T. J. Dean
50 hogsheads beer, A. Thompson and Co.
200 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33-51-41. Longitude, 10h. 6m. 40s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 56m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

CODE OF SIGNALS, PORT JACKSON.

1	London	32	Calcutta	66	East Coast
2	Portsmouth	34	China	67	West Coast
3	Plymouth	35	Manilla	68	Richmond River
4	Bristol	36	Singapore	69	United States
5	Liverpool	37	Lombock	70	Macleay River
6	Hull	38	Java	71	Canada
7	Lynn	39	Timor	72	West Indies
8	Any other port of England	40	Sydney	73	Coasting voyage
		41	Moreton Bay	74	Whaling voyage
9	Leith	42	Clarence River	75	Manning River
10	Isle of Skye	43	Port Macquarie	76	Circular Head
11	Isle of Mull	44	Port Stephens	77	Clyde
12	Greenock	45	Newcastle	78	South Sea Islands
13	Any other port of Scotland	46	Jervis Bay	79	California
		47	Twofold Bay	80	Keppel Bay
14	Dublin	48	Corner Inlet	81	Port Denison
15	Belfast	49	Port Phillip	82	Wollongong
16	Londonderry	50	Portland Bay	83	Wide Bay
17	Cork	51	South Australia	84	Port Curtis
18	Any other port of Ireland	53	King George's Sound	85	New Caledonia
				86	Puget Sound
20	France	53	Western Australia	87	Geelong
20	Belgium			88	Port Fairy or Warrnambool
21	Holland	54	Launceston		
23	Germany	55	Hobart Town	89	Hokianga
25	Russia	56	Norfolk Island	90	Kaipara
24	Sweden	57	New Zealand	91	Manakau
25	Spain	58	Auckland	92	Taranaki
26	Portugal	59	Bay of Islands	93	Nelson
27	Cape of Good Hope	60	Port Nicholson	94	Port Cooper
		61	Chatham Islands	95	Otago
28	Mauritius	62	Society Isles	96	Bluff Harbour
29	Isle of Bourbon	63	Friendly Isles	97	Hawke's Bay
30	Bombay	64	Navigator's Islands	98	Kiama
31	Ceylon			99	Wallaroo.
32	Madras	65	Sandwich Islands		

The following additions have been made to the descriptive flags already in use:—A red flag denotes a strange barque; red, with blue cross, a Government barque; red and blue perpendicular, a private colonial barque; red and blue diagonal, a foreign barque.

A conspicuous black conical signal, hoisted between the northern yard-arm and mast-head of the northern staff at Fort Phillip, will in future be shewn to indicate the expected approach of a southerly squall.

The place from which any vessel may arrive is signalled as soon as it can be ascertained, and before she enters the port; and the entrance of the vessel into port is denoted by the hauling down of the ball at the yard arm, and her anchoring by the lowering of the whole of the flags.

An emigrant ship is denoted by the numeral pendant hoisted above the pilot's report.

When troops are on board any vessel arriving, the numeral pendant is hoisted without the pilot's report.

When a vessel returns to port, the white numeral flag is hoisted alone, under the descriptive flag.

When the mail steamer arrives at Adelaide, the P. and O. Company's flag is hoisted at the semaphore-mast head, and kept flying one hour: when she arrives at Melbourne, the same flag with a ball under it is kept flying the same time.

At any time on the arrival of the Governor, the Union Jack is hoisted at the semaphore-mast head alone, and the numbers on the usual place.

Note.—The numbers on the flags may easily be known from their being composed of as many stripes, or stars, as they are intended to represent. When any number higher than nine is to be represented, one flag is hoisted over the other, as 8 over 4 is 84, from China; the substitute flag being used as a duplicate—for instance, No. 3 over the substitute flag would be 33, from Gibraltar.

Notice is also given, that paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of the 51st clause of the Port Jackson Harbour Regulations have been exchanged, being at variance with the regulations of the Steam Navigation Board.

GAUTION TO CHARTERS.—In consequence of the negligence displayed in many instances by coasting vessels with reference to carrying side lights, the authorities have determined in future to enforce the full penalty of £20 in all cases where vessels neglect to show the usual lights during the night in conformity with the existing regulations.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

May 4.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.—Guiguare, from Port Elizabeth; Goorang, from Adelaide, May 5.—Ecka, from Adelaide; Macipoea, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Triumph, for Warrnambool; Jane, for Sourabaya; Eliza Corrie, for Newcastle; Winfield, for Calcutta; David and Jessie, for Nelson; Commodore, for Guam; Hermenia, for Callao; Havilah (s.), for Launceston; Royal Shepherd (s.), for Port Albert.

May 5.—City of Dunedin (s.), for Otago; Sydney Griffiths, for Newcastle; James Tucker, for Batavia.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 5, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	S.W.	Fine and clear. Bar. 30·125. Ther. 66°
Tenterfield	...	N.E.	Fine.
Armidale	...	S.E.	Cloudy, but fine. Bar. 26·653. Ther. 56°
Tamworth	...	N.E.	Fine.
Grafton	...	S.	Fine.
Murrurundi	...	Calm.	Fine.
Newcastle	...	W.	Fine and clear. Bar. 30·234. Ther. 60.
Mudgee	...	Calm.	Foggy.
Bathurst	...	W.S.W.	Misty. Bar. 28·912. Ther. 52°
Forbes	...	S.W.	Fine, and clear.
Young	...	Calm.	Fine.
Goulburn	...	W., calm.	Fine. Bar. 29·060. Ther. 54.
Braidwood	...	N.W.	Fine.
Yass	...	Calm.	Dull.
Gundagai	...	W.	Fine.
Wagga Wagga	...	Calm.	Fine.
Deniliquin	...	S.E.	Cloudy, and dull. Bar. 25 807. Ther. 62°
Albury	...	Calm.	Fine, and cloudy. Bar. 29·612. Ther. 60°
Queanbeyan	...	N., fresh.	Very dull, and cloudy. Bar. 30·02. Ther. 64°
Cape Schank	...	N., N.W.	Fresh, cloudy. Bar. 29·75. Ther. 60.
Cape Otway	...	W.N.W.	Fresh, overcast. Bar. 29·782. Ther. 61°
Portland Bay	...	N., light.	Fine, showery. Bar. 30·06. Ther. 64.
South Head	...	S.W.	Dull, and foggy.
Sydney	...	W.S.W.	Foggy. Bar. 30·154. Ther. 56·0
Wollongong	...	N.E.	light, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 4. 8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and foggy.
Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and clear
9 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. MAY 5TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane	30·125	66°	...	...	75°	52°	0·76	S.W.	1	0
Armidale	26·653	56°	53°	49°	...	...	...	S.E.	1	7
Newcastle	30·234	60°	58°	57°	70°	51°	...	W.	1	2
Bathurst	28·912	52°	48°	47°	68°	29°	...	W.S.W.	1	0
Goulburn	29·060	54°	49·7	49°	61·7	38°	...	W. calm	0	0
Albury	29 613	60°	58°	53°	...	36°	...	Calm.	0	6
Deniliquin	25 807	62°	58°	54°	78°	46°	...	S.E.	1	10

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

May 5.—Brisbane, fine, and clear; Armidale, cloudy, but fine; Newcastle, fine and clear; Bathurst, misty; Goulburn, fine; Albury, fine and cloudy; Deniliquin, cloudy, dull.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS AT THE PENINSULA, WINDSOR, FOR APRIL, 1864.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Mean temperature, dry bulb ...	63·0	71·3	59·4
Mean temperature, wet bulb ...	59·8	62·7	57·2
Mean height of barometer, reduced to 32° Fah. ...	30·040	29·960	30·037
Mean pressure of vapour ...	0·488	0·435	0·456
Mean humidity (saturation =100) ...	83	62	88
Mean extent of cloud above 30° altitude	0·67	0·61	0·49
Mean extent of cloud below 30° altitude	0·73	0·73	0·57
Mean maximum and mean minimum shade...	74·7	53·7	
Highest and lowest shade on 6th and 27th ...	90·0	34·4	
Greatest diurnal range on 27th ...	33·9		
Mean minimum on grass ...	53·4		
Lowest on grass on 27th ...	34·4		
Mean temperature on grass at 9 p.m.	56·6		
Mean maximum in sun 10 feet above ground	106·5		
Highest in sun on 5th ditto ...	134·9		
Rain collected 4 feet below the level of the barometer cistern ...	1·963 inches		
Evaporation in sun and wind ...	3·799 ditto		

Resultant wind—from observations at 9 a.m., noon, 3, 6, and 9 p.m, Direction—S. 3° W. Force—76. Rain fell on 10 days.

A splendid lunar halo was observed at 9h. 35m. p.m., on the 30th. The colours were as bright as those in an ordinary solar rainbow, and reckoning outwards from the moon were—white, yellow, red, blue, green, red and blue. The diameter of the outermost circle (blue), was about six or seven degrees.

JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May 1864.		SUN, Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER, Morn.	After.
6	FRIDAY	6 47	5 13	8 7	8 32

Moon.—New, 6th instant, 10h. 12m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

MR. HOLROYD has endeavoured to discharge himself from the odium of having paid a "flying visit" to escape a dinner! We are not much surprised at the indignation his absence occasioned. Who has not seen the thrifty housewife—not perhaps very fond of company, but resolved at last to give an entertainment—fret and chafe at the long delay of the visitors, and the absence of some who might have alike enjoyed and graced the board. To prepare a dinner and to have no guests, or to have only those intended to give *eclat* to some special reception, is enough to infuse acidity into any man's speech, seeing that it is sufficient to sour the temper of the sweetest woman.

The chairman, Mr. CLOSE, is a very respectable member. He belongs to a section of the House who never outrage its order or debase its tone. We wish there were more like him, because, although it would not be desirable that all should be equally limited in debate, it is well in such an Assembly to have a few who set an example in the moderate use of privilege. But Mr. CLOSE has fallen into a great mistake in his after-dinner speech, one which seems to be the common misfortune of this country, and which is indeed a grand obstacle to the working of responsible government. The model Minister of the Crown, with Mr. CLOSE and those who heard him, is a gentleman who will attend to the interests of Morpeth, and who by his influence will obtain large grants from the Treasury in its behoof.

We have no doubt that the people on the Hunter have been a great deal spoilt. It was their fortune to hold three-fourths of the ministerial seats, and to have thus a direct influence over the ministerial mind. They were not idle, neither were the Ministers inaccessible. On the contrary, that fortunate district has been enriched, or at least endowed, to a very extraordinary extent, by the joint efforts of its ministerial friends. Mr. CHEATER, who demanded a bridge, and that it should be "agin his own place," was scorned by many of his neighbours, but certainly he put in a truthful though rather too open a form to be quite decorous his programme as a candidate and member. This seems to have been the great notion of all from that quarter, whatever other aims they might cherish subordinate to the one grand idea.

Mr. ARNOLD is contrasted by Mr. CLOSE with Mr. HOLROYD, much to his advantage. The enumeration of gifts to the small village of Morpeth shows how useful his influence and how kind his interposition. "A few years ago," says Mr. CLOSE, "our public buildings consisted of the Queen's Wharf, which cost about £350, and an old lock-up that cost about £25. Since then, however, more care of our interests had been taken by the Cowper Government. We have had a new court-house and a new lock-up, and also the present railway, which was Mr. ARNOLD'S pet scheme. He had always been our friend, and he (the chairman) for one was not forgetful nor ungrateful." Such then is the standard by which some of our most respectable members judge of a Minister, and such are the uses to which they are disposed to put our representative Government! What Mr. CLOSE has very broadly and fully stated is constantly implied in all the ordinary proceedings of country constituencies. They seem to care little what is the general course of legislation—what the state of the public finances—what the prospects of public debt—how the income and expenditure of the colony are to be adjusted, or how Parliamentary government is to be maintained with some decent regard to that purity which if totally lost must end in its destruction. Their idea is to have a man who will get something for them—be it a bridge—a lock-up, a wharf, a railroad, or even a punt! There must be something obtained which may happen to answer the purpose of the more active members of the electorates. It is by this success that they judge of the quality of their member and test his ability to be their representative. If he had the eloquence of a BURKE or a FOX—if he had the incorruptible integrity of ANDREW MARVELL with his cold shoulder of mutton, it would be all in vain if, in looking over the Estimates, there was nothing down to the credit of Peddlington or Bunkum.

While it was very painful to observe this universal tendency, it is not perhaps a matter of much surprise. In all the other interests of life, the great business of every district or establishment is to take care of itself, and to leave its neighbours a similar duty. This is perfectly right so long as each district pays its own way and each establishment pays its own expenses; but it becomes quite a different thing when the entire community contribute to a general fund, and when the distribution exhibits a gross partiality. If Mr. ARNOLD had a "pet scheme" at Morpeth, another may have a pet scheme at Wollongong; and their combined efforts will probably end in the adoption of both schemes, and in the exhaustion of the public resources upon local projects, instead of attending to the common interests of the country.

The lesson from the gathering at Morpeth is the same we learn almost daily from the country journals; as they record the addresses of candidates or representatives, or the congratulations and complaints of the electors. It is indispensably necessary that a new system should be inaugurated with vigour and resolution, and that "pet schemes" should be no longer paid for at the public expense. Not only is the present system grossly unjust and capricious, but it is essentially wasteful.

There is no sufficient interest in those who spend the money to assure its economical outlay. When the paymaster is the central Government, and the *beneficiares* are the inhabitants of some outlying or unimportant district, it becomes necessary that we should either totally cease to interfere with such works, leaving them to those who want to make them, or that the outlay of money from the general treasury should be at all events guarded by requiring an equal contribution from those who demand it. We have no doubt that jobbery and waste might often be found in our municipalities, but the impression prevails—and it is probably just—that upon the whole electors get money's worth for their outlay; and the fact that the rate levied is the measure of a grant from the public revenue prevents that extravagance which will always be found where the central Government is the only paymaster.

Mr. HOLROYD defended himself from the charge of want of politeness to the people of Morpeth. Perhaps they were too susceptible, and he might be too cold. It is a good quality in a Minister not to make himself the slave of local popularity; and to be a little disliked, as rather unimpressible, may be accepted as one evidence of a fair consideration of the general interest. Great popularity in a Minister in a particular spot should always awaken a general suspicion. This may not be deserved; but, where the steward is far more popular than his master, it is not improbable that he has wasted his goods and that he is making to himself friends. At the same time we should hardly think that Mr. HOLROYD would forget the courtesies which are always consistent with personal dignity and public duty. To gratify a considerable number of persons where there is no injury inflicted upon the colony at large is something worth doing, and will not be despised by any man who knows the under-currents of life and the subtle causes which influence the fate of men, of parties, and of nations.

IT has been clear to all unprejudiced observers that the civil war in America would cripple if it would not destroy the institution of slavery in the United States, and this has been the one solitary consideration on which the mind has been able to rest with complacency. The war, with its thousand curses—its evil passions and its devastations, its destruction of life and property, its injury to commerce and its burden of debt—ought to have some compensation to preserve it from being an unmitigated evil. This compensation is found in the mortal blow given to the great evil of American society. The remedial process by which the community is being purged is a very violent one, but under the circumstances no other process was possible. When men recognise evils as such and are willing to reform them, revolutions do not become necessary. But when society clings to its curse, and blindly declares that curse to be no curse but a blessing, then justice avenges itself by a calamity proportioned to the obstinacy that engendered it.

In their blind fanaticism the supporters of slavery have committed *felo de se*. They drew the sword to defend their peculiar institution, and that sword is smiting it to the ground. It was a grave miscalculation ever to invite such a contest. Institutions that have vitality will bear fighting for, institutions that are inherently rotten are always weakened if they do not perish when it is attempted to sustain them by war.

The fact that slavery is virtually doomed, and that a process of emancipation which it was at one time thought would necessarily last over many years, and perhaps over several generations, is to be rapidly accelerated, and perhaps finally consummated within a very brief period, naturally awakens some speculations as to the probable effect of so great a change on the negro race. There are many very honest and ardent Abolitionists who have preferred a more gradual and preparatory process, and who have not disguised their anxieties as to the effects of the sudden emancipation of four millions of people held in a degrading bondage.

Slavery contains within itself very little of the sort of education that fits men for using freedom wisely. The slaves have been kept purposely ignorant, and have been governed by fear—the worst sort of government for the development of character. Liberty, too, is generally most appreciated as it is generally most wisely used when it is achieved by the exertion, the suffering, and the self-denial of those who win it for themselves. But the slaves could not win their own freedom; they were too hopelessly inferior to their masters for that. Insurrections had proved futile, and organised action among them was impossible. Freedom, therefore, when it comes, though they will have given some contribution towards it, will be mainly a gift presented to them, and the question naturally arises, how will they use it?

On this point there is some very interesting and encouraging information in an article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The writer appears to be well informed as to the past history, and present condition, of the negro race, and the facts he adduces go far to establish the comforting expectation that emancipation will not be accompanied by many anticipated evils.

Many of the plantation negroes are extremely ignorant and degraded, but a large number of the domestic servants, among whom is a large sprinkling of a mixed race, are of a very superior quality. The hope of freedom has always been before them, and though it has been a deferred hope it has not been of that kind that maketh the heart sick, for its realisation has always seemed possible. They have been aware of the discussions that took place at the attempted election of FREMONT, and at the actual election of LINCOLN. They understand the drift of the present war, and have heard of the Emancipation proclamation. They are biding their time with patience, but with increasing expectation. There are degrees of course in which this hope is felt as an elevating influence, but the dullest would like to be at liberty, and will welcome freedom when it comes. Hundreds have already escaped, and though their treatment by the Federal army has often been harsh and brutal in the extreme, and their destitution has been great, they have not preferred to go back to slavery, though it was nearly always open to them to have returned. A hundred thousand of them have been organised into the Government service, and half that number are bearing arms. As troops they have taken kindly to discipline, and have not been destitute of bravery. Nor have they anywhere committed such excesses as have been committed by the white troops in the Federal army.

But a more important matter than that has been put to the test. The war is only a temporary phenomenon. The really great question is, not can the negroes be trained into good soldiers, but will they make good industrial settlers? Will they till the ground when they no longer work under the terrors of the lash? Will they draw from the soil the same wealth as free cultivators that they did when they were bondmen of the soil? Experimental plantations give a favourable answer to these inquiries. The confiscation policy has been already commenced. Some of the abandoned sea-island plantations have been worked under Government superintendence, and, though very great difficulties have had to be encountered from the desolation inflicted by the invading army, and from the withdrawal of the able-bodied negroes for military duty, the results have been most satisfactory. The expenses of the experiment have been paid and a surplus profit has been realised. Some plantations have been purchased as a regular commercial transaction by Northern men who are employing the negroes at wages, and in other cases land has been sold by Government at auction, and negroes who have saved out of their wages have been the purchasers, and are now cultivating as freeholders patches of the estates on which or in the neighbourhood of which they formerly worked as slaves. More than two thousand acres are under cultivation in this way.

Along the line of the Mississippi, too, some of the planters have seen it wise to succumb to the force of circumstances. Finding that under the range of Federal guns they could no longer hold their hands as slaves, they have taken to paying them wages rather than see their estates deserted by the productive labourers. The Government sees fair between master and servant, and under this protection the negroes are not unwilling to continue at their agricultural labour. What is more important is that they work well, far better than they did when they were slaves; and some masters, enlightened by experience, have been willing to acknowledge the fact. Within six months after General BANKS had made arrangements for this regulation of negro labour, there were seventy plantations at work under this system; production was resumed with slavery abolished.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Forester's Hotel, Redfern, concerning the death of a gardener, named William Randell, who died suddenly on Wednesday morning, from disease of the heart. Verdict: "Deceased, aged forty-four years, died suddenly from natural causes."

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. R. Ronald, last night, delivered a temperance lecture in connection with the St. Barnabas Total Abstinence Society, in the schoolroom, Parramatta-street. There were about sixty persons present, who listened with much interest to the lecturer's remarks.

THE FINE ARTS.—There is now on view, at Mr. Dalton's Studio, in George-street, a collection of life-size crayon portraits, which are eminently worthy the inspection of all who take an interest in the fine arts. It comprises, among others, portraits of his Excellency Sir John Young, the Colonial Treasurer, the Rev. John West, the late Mr. T. W. Cape, Mr. Thomas Cooper, and Mr. Charles J. Fairfax; all of them being marvellous likenesses. In the last three named instances it is the more remarkable, as the artist had not the living subject to work from, but was compelled to produce a portrait from photographs. Those of our readers who have not seen these beautiful works of art should not lose this opportunity, as they are freely exhibited to all visitors, and we believe that Mr. Dalton's stay in this colony is limited. We are also informed that the demand for these efforts of Mr. Dalton's pencil is now greater than he can supply, and those who have not already embraced the opportunity of availing themselves of his talents will be compelled to forego that advantage. It may be many years before an artist of Mr. Dalton's talent again visits the colony, and we are happy to learn that he is leaving so many specimens of his skill distributed among our citizens; and it is also gratifying to know that his industry and his ability have met with a substantial reward.

A WARNING.—DISEASED CATTLE.—In a report just issued by the Registrar-General of Scotland, he calls the attention of the public to the fact that ever since pleuro-pneumonia broke out among the cattle of this country a few years since, the returns of mortality have shown that *carbuncle*, a disease formerly very rare, has become comparatively common. Dr. Livingstone observed in Africa that if the flesh of animals that die from pleuro-pneumonia is eaten it causes carbuncle in the persons who eat it, and that neither boiling nor roasting the flesh nor cooking it in any way gets rid of the poison. It is true that if such cattle are ever sold for food they are killed before they fall victims to the disease naturally, but still the poison is in them. The report suggests, as a subject for inquiry, whether the new form of disease which we term diphtheria may not be partially induced by the use of diseased flesh. Boils of a very intractable character (carbunculoid) are becoming very general.

We are requested, by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co., to direct the attention of the drapery trade to their continuation sale of drapery, winceys, straw and felt hats, caps, cloths, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, and others, to his sales, at the stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street, this day, Friday, 6th May, 1864, at 11, comprising London and Colonial Co.'s No. 3, Burton ale, Taylor, Walker, and Co's. stout, London and Colonial Co.'s bottled stout and ale. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

GROCERIES, &c.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will hold a very extensive and important sale, this day, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, at 11 o'clock, comprising Java coffee, Java pepper and nutmegs, Kent and Bassnet hops, a new invoice of Hill and Co.'s oilmen's stores, a fine parcel of dried fruits, Brandon's Nova sperm candles, Hobart jams, saloon matches, liquorice, colonial manufactured tobacco, &c., &c. The same firm will also sell on Towns' wharf, at 2, the cargo dressed American timber ex Siam, from New York.—ADV.

SYDNEY BATTALION RIFLE PRACTICE.—The first of three practices for the selection of twenty men to shoot in a match against twenty men of the 2nd Hants (Southampton) Battalion, came off at the Volunteer Rifle Range yesterday afternoon. The weather was beautifully fine, and not unfavourable for shooting; but owing to the late hour (about half-past three o'clock) at which the practice commenced, the shades of evening fell before the firing was finished, and as the last range was the longest and most difficult, the score suffered considerably through having to shoot in such a bad light. We would particularly urge upon the committee the necessity of commencing the remaining practices punctually at three o'clock. The arrangements determined upon by the committee for the selection of twenty men were, that each of the eight companies should send five of its best shots to compete and that the twenty men of these forty who made the highest average scores in three practices should be appointed to shoot in the match. Yesterday there were but thirty-four competitors on the ground, No. 7 having three men short, No. 3 two, and No. 6 one. The conditions of the practice were the same as those of the match, namely, five shots each at the several ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards, with Enfield rifles, in Hythe position. Nineteen of the thirty-four competitors scored thirty-one marks and upwards, the average of the twenty highest (giving thirty to the twentieth man) being within a fraction of thirty-four. The average of the remaining sixteen was rather over twenty-five. The highest individual scorers were, Mr. Rayner, of No. 6, with 44; Mr. Douglass, of No. 2, with 38; Corporal Phillips, of No. 1, and Mr. Cain, of No. 5, with 37 each; Captain Teale was on the ground yesterday as representative of the committee to whom are entrusted the arrangements for the match. The next practice is fixed for three o'clock on next Monday afternoon. The names of the competitors yesterday, and the scores made, are appended.

		300.	Yards. 500.	600.	Total.
No. 1 COMPANY.					
Corporal Phillips	...	13	13	11	37
Private Hunt	...	12	15	8	35
Slade	...	10	16	6	32
Brownlow	...	12	13	10	35
Phillips	...	8	10	13	31
No. 2 COMPANY.					
Sergeant Strong	...	6	15	6	29
Private Douglass	...	11	17	10	38
Wickham	...	9	13	9	31
Roberts	...	9	13	8	29
Evans	...	11	14	11	36
No. 3 COMPANY.					
Corporal Dickson	...	11	7	12	30
Private Dickson	...	13	8	8	29
Ferguson	...	7	9	6	22
No. 4 COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Campbell	...	8	15	11	34
Sergeant Prince	...	10	11	9	30
Corporal Golden	...	12	7	12	31
Private Graham	...	10	6	9	25
Vaughan	...	9	10	4	23
No. 5 COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Richards	...	5	17	11	33
Sergeant Linsley	...	10	9	12	31
Private Cain	...	11	13	13	37
Brewster	...	9	11	11	31
D'Arrietta	...	13	8	10	31
No. 6 COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Brewer	...	7	7	12	26
Sergeant Allen	...	10	10	13	33
Belford	...	10	10	...	20
Private Rayner	...	11	16	17	44
No. 7 COMPANY.					
Private White	...	4	9	12	25
Murphy	...	6	10	6	22
No. 8 COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Manton

HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THE annual meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association was held on Wednesday last, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland. The attendance of members was not numerous. In the absence of Mr. A. Windeyer, the president of the association, Dr. Lindeman was called to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that several members of the association, who were expected, had been prevented from attending. The vinegrowers throughout the district had suffered many disasters during the recent vintage, but, as far as his information went, there had been no actual loss this year upon the produce of last year. He would proceed to read a letter that had been received from Mr. Windeyer:—

Kinross, 2nd May, 1864.

MY dear Sir,—I am obliged to give up my projected visit to the Vineyard Association, and have sent by my man the case with the samples that I intended presenting. I find myself but poorly in health, and I think I am best at home to nurse the many aches and pains poor human nature is subject to. May I, therefore, beg of you to take the charge of introducing my wine to the association, and to present my best wishes and respects to the gentlemen at the meeting, and to explain the cause of my absence, as also that of my son's.

It is usual that the chairman of the day should address the meeting on the subject of colonial wine. I could have little to say in consequence of the last two seasons being so disastrous to all agricultural production, in many instances a total loss. In the business of vineyard culture, as far as my information carries me, there has been no total loss. The quantity and quality of the wine made may be a reduction on former growths, but the proceeds of these two years, lamentable as it has been, will, I trust, be remunerative. This is not only consolatory but encouraging to those lately embarked in the pursuit.

I had thought of suggesting to the association if it would not be advisable to apply to Government for permission to sell what brandy may be made by the vignerons; the prohibition is a great loss to the grower; but at this time to assail the revenue all hands would be against it, and it is far beyond me to devise where or how to place the necessary checks, even if a tax were placed on it, and again the illimitable opening it would give to illicit trade and intemperance.

Yours, very sincerely,
A. WINDEYER.

The following letters from the late secretary to the association, and from the secretary to a wine-growers' association at Wangaratta, were then read and laid before the meeting:—

West Maitland, 4th May, 1864.

To the President of the Hunter River Vineyard Association.

DEAR SIR,—I accepted the office of honorary secretary to the association in the year 1858.

Since that time, through the scientific and continuous efforts of the members (of whom I regret some have passed away from us), the manufacture of high class wines in this Northern District has become an accomplished fact, and one result of that fact is that it has caused the Northern district to be esteemed both far and wide as "*The Home District of New South Wales.*"

The restrictions hitherto imposed upon the sale of colonial wines have been removed through the persistent exertions of one of the present Ministry, of yourselves, and the friends of this most important branch of colonial industry.

Your wines have a first-class reputation; your district has attained the highest position as a vine growing district; the impediments to the sale of your wines have been removed, and you have entered upon another epoch of your career.

As your honorary secretary, I have one last most pleasing duty to fulfil, to thank you sincerely for the great consideration and kindness I have invariably received from you.

I have been with you through all your season of difficulties for the past thirteen years, and the period of success having arrived I beg to resign, wishing you uninterrupted prosperity.

I am, Mr. President and dear Sir,
Always faithfully yours,
DANIEL CARTER.

P.S.—I enclose a letter from Mr. Ryley, the Secretary of the Murray, Ovens, and Goulburn Vinegrowers' Association, having reference to the desirability of the different associations establishing a standard saccharometer for the Australian colonies in general.

Murray, Ovens, and Goulburn River Vinegrowers' Association,
Wangaratta, April 9th.

SIR,—At a committee meeting of the above association held on 28th ultimo, it was resolved to seek the opinion of your association (and of others) relative to the best description of saccharometer for general use, and to serve as a standard for the colony of Victoria and, if it could be agreed upon, for the Australian colonies in general.

I should therefore feel obliged if you would kindly favour me with the views of your association, which shall be laid before the Murray, Ovens, and Goulburn committee at its next meeting after the receipt of your answer.

If I may presume to advance my individual opinion, I would propose that an instrument be manufactured that should show the weight of must at the highest possible saccharine strength, and that of spirit at its highest degree of purity—the index being figured as shown in the sketch, where 80 represents the highest liquid, 8-10ths the weight of water, and 30 the heaviest saccharine fluid, weighing 3-10ths more than water. An instrument for general use may be made to a smaller scale than that which would be required as a standard for reference.

Trusting that our society will receive the benefit of your opinion and experience,

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
F. RYLEY, secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN then read the following address:—

"Gentlemen,—It will not do for us to pass over in silence Sir John Young's speech at the Agricultural Association dinner at Parramatta, in which he appeals to the wine-growers, with perhaps the slightest insinuation of blame, to produce wine cheap, and in abundance, that it may become in this colony, as in the wine-growing countries on the Continent of Europe the popular beverage, and supersede the use of ardent spirits. That you are aware, gentlemen, has ever been the one grand object of our association, and we have always considered that, in advancing the wine-growing interest, we have at the same time been advancing the public weal. Among the many steps taken by us in the cause, we took much trouble to get a bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly to do away with the restrictions upon the sale of wine, so as to render it accessible to the labouring classes. We all know the fate of that bill. It became so mutilated in its progress through the House that it ultimately passed into law a mere sham, a sop flung to the wine-growers to betray their vigilance—a delusion and a snare. Before wine can become cheap and abundant, as it is in France and Germany, the wine-growers here must be put upon the same footing they stand upon in those countries, and have a perfect free-trade in wine. The law as it now stands renders wine inaccessible to the working classes. How then are they ever to get a taste for it? Can you go into any cheap restaurant in the colony and get a glass of wine with your dinner? Can you go into any pastrycook's shop to get a frugal meal where you can wash it down with a glass of wine? Can you, when travelling over our hot and dusty roads while giving your horses or bullocks, as the case may be, a drink at some friendly pool, slake your own thirst at some wayside inn with a glass of light wine? The answer on all these occasions, and on all others when wine is inquired for is—'the law forbids it to be drunk on the premises.' How, then, are we ever to expect wine to become the national beverage? The question then naturally arises—if we produce wine in abundance what are we to do with it? Only two ways exist at present; either to convert it into brandy, which is not allowed to be sold, or to put it into casks to rot in the cellars. Either of these alternatives will most assuredly entail loss upon the growers; and they had far better in bad seasons let the grapes rot on the vines. Consequently, as his Excellency very justly remarks, the aim of the wine-grower is limited to producing fine wine for rich men's tables.

"The wine varies according as Ninous frowns or the sun smiles upon the vintage; and it is here, as in all other countries, the good vintage is the exception. Yet with all these disadvantages the wine-growers (favoured by climate) are enabled to supply a fine wine which must necessarily be dear, yet far cheaper than foreign wines of the same quality; but could they find a market for the wines of unfavourable vintages, cheap indeed would become the rare wines of this colony. As it is, as I have endeavoured to show, the produce of one fine vintage has to pay the cost of several indifferent ones.

"Unfortunately, New South Wales must, I fear, for some time to come, have her sunny slopes abandoned to the eucalyptus, and her population stigmatised as drunkards, because a light and wholesome beverage is denied them; exhausted nature seeking a restorative, is offered a poison cup in the shape of rum and its compounds, and this, I again say, I fear will long be the case, for the passage of the Wine Bill through the House clearly demonstrates that the rum bottle interest was all paramount, and that the majority in the House are its abject slaves. Casting, therefore, from our shoulders all reproach for being unmindful of the public good, we hand over his Excellency's appeal to us for cheap wine in abundance to the lawgivers, promising at the same time that when enlightened statesmen arise determined to eradicate the great bane of the colony, we will cheerfully assist them by supplying the antidote.

"When will the sound of the axe ring merrily through the land, and, as if by the word of a magician, the vine shall displace the eucalyptus, and 'cheap wine in abundance' shall flow from thousands of wine presses all through the colony."

It was resolved that "A letter should be written to Mr. Carter, expressing regret at his resignation, and that Mr. Wyndham should be acting secretary *pro tem.*"

Messrs. Peter Green of Windermere, and Arthur H. Lindeman of Cawarra, were duly elected members of the association. Mr. Keene was elected president for the ensuing year; and the standing committee, consisting of Dr. Lindeman, Mr. J. Wyndham, and Mr. A. Windeyer, was re-elected.

Mr. KEENE remarked, in reference to the letter that had been received from Wangaratta, that he thought an instrument of the kind suggested might be made, which should suit the purpose and be clearly understood by the smallest winegrower. It would be easy to take crystalline sugar—sugar candy—as an ingredient; sugar candy must always be a standard, and by a solution of it we might arrive at some means of ascertaining the saccharine degree of the must. He would promise to make some experiments, with a view to constructing the instrument proposed.

After some conversation on the subject it was resolved that the matter should be left in the hands of Mr. Keene, to reply to the letter.

Mr. WYNDHAM said that in the absence of producing any statistics he would mention the results of his own vintages. That at Dallwood had been a very unfavourable one; he had made both good wine and bad; and he had lost fully one-third of the grapes from rain—not from flood. At Bukkulla there had been also a good deal of rain; at one time it continued fourteen days without any check, and a large quantity of grapes was lost there. Yet, notwithstanding this, his last account showed that 4700 gallons had been made, and he expected to hear of 5000 gallons more having been made. At Bukkulla there was a hard white frost before the vintage was finished. He thought that under the discouraging circumstances the winegrowers might be congratulated on having so good a yield.

In the course of a discussion that arose on the subject of supplying cheap wines, referred to in the chairman's address, Mr. Wyndham mentioned that he had now in his cellars 9000 gallons of wine, quite equal to the Vin Ordinaire of France, which he could sell at 9*s.* per dozen. There could be no doubt that the great effort of the winegrowers had been to improve in their manufactures, all the more during the last few years because of the difficulties they had had to go through.

Mr. KEENE said he would like to mention that three years ago he had put in his ground about five hundred vine cuttings, a great number of which had borne abundantly, and were equal to vines of seven years growth in Bordeaux. Mr. Keene also showed a small plated salver, similar to those used in France for the purpose of testing the condition of wine.

The samples of wine sent to the meeting, were then in succession tasted, and subjected to the free criticism of the members present; the remarks on the samples being in each case made before the name of the grower was declared.

The first sample was a red wine, rather thick. It was at once condemned as being flat—mousy—and a failure. It turned out to be a Kinross Burgundy of 1861, made from black cluster, Medoc, and Lambruscat grapes, and drawn from the tun on the previous day.

The second sample was also a red wine. It was pronounced a strong, full-bodied wine, rather coarse in flavour, and slightly stalky, but would improve with age. It was stated to be a Dallwood Red of 1862, made of Lambruscat and Verdot grapes; it had been three weeks in bottle.

The third sample—a red wine—was considered sickly and flat, sound, but appeared to have been exposed to the air. It proved to be the produce of Dr. Park's vineyard at Lavenbrook. It was explained that it had been received from the railway station just before the meeting.

The fourth sample—another red wine—was praised as a fine strong wine, and in good condition. It was declared to be a Bukkulla Red of 1862, made of Hermitage and Malbec grapes.

The fifth sample was a red wine, pale and muddy, and was pronounced undrinkable—vinegar and water. It was a Kinross Hermitage of 1860, bottled in 1863.

The sixth sample was a pale red, and was reported on as a good wine spoilt. It was a Kinross Burgundy of 1860, bottled in 1863.

The seventh sample was a tawny red. The report was—not a nice wine—a good wine damaged. It was a Kinross Burgundy of 1849, bottled in 1853.

The eighth sample—a white—was pronounced intrinsically good, a pleasant wine, but may have been shaken. It was stated to have been made by Mr. Glennie, at Orindinna, in 1862, of Verdeilho grapes.

The ninth sample—a white, rather thick—was considered as sickly and mousy—a fine wine spoilt, evidently through bad cellar management. It turned out to be a Kinross White of 1860, made of Reisling and Madeira grapes, drawn from the tun on the previous day.

The tenth sample was of a pale straw colour. It was admired as a remarkably fine wine, sound and fruity. It proved to be a Cawarra Hock of 1858, rebottled in Sydney. It was stated by Dr. Lindeman to be the same wine as had gained the prize medal at the International Exhibition of 1862.

The eleventh sample—a white wine of bright colour—was very highly praised as a good and delicious wine, equal in quality to any light wine imported into the country. It was declared to be a Dallwood White of 1862, made of Pinau and Madeira grapes.

The twelfth sample was of a bright yellow colour. It was pronounced to be a beautiful splendid wine—the best wine yet tasted. It turned out to be a Bukkulla White of 1862, made of German Reisling, Pinau, Chirsz, and Verdeilho grapes. Mr. Windham stated that the must stood at about 60 per cent. of sugar.

The thirteenth sample—a white wine—was said to be sickly, and not pleasant to the taste; it appeared to have been shaken. It was a Kinross White of 1860, made of Reisling and Madeira grapes.

The fourteenth sample—a white wine—was condemned as being in bad condition. It was said to be a Cawarra of 1862. Dr. Lindeman said he did not intend to exhibit this sample.

The fifteenth, and last sample, was also a white wine. It was pronounced an excellent perfect wine, very like a Madeira. It was a Cawarra, and was presented by Mr. Frankland, of the Paterson, by whom it had been taken to England and back, the wine having been very highly admired by judges at home.

The proceedings of the afternoon's meeting thereupon terminated.

In the evening the members of the Association had dinner together; and, as usual upon these occasions, the only wines upon the table were the choicest samples that the members could select from their cellars. The chair was taken by Dr. Lindeman; and the Hon. A. T. Holroyd and Mr. E. O. Moriarty were present as guests. There were only two formal toasts proposed, and the hour following the conclusion of the dinner was spent in discussion of matters affecting the interests of winegrowers.

Mr. KEENE desired to call attention to an important document he had lately received; it was "A Report to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs of the results obtained in testing samples of the various wines exhibited, with a general abstract of their average strengths, and a comparative table of the English and French degrees of alcohol, by Mr. J. B. Keene." He would read a few extracts relative to the Australian vintages:

The wines of Australia, of which eighteen samples have been tested, are interesting as being comparatively unknown in this country, and as the representative of a culture and manufacture yet in its infancy, but of high importance for many considerations. None of them are of high character, but those from Sydney in particular, possess some sound and excellent qualities that promise well under improved culture and more careful manipulation. All have a high natural degree of spirit. The wines from Victoria, though much the same in strength as those from New South Wales, are decidedly their inferiors in quality. The body is weak, and the flavour poor and uninviting. The names by which several of them are designated may, perhaps, indicate the kind of grape used in their manufacture; but if so, the alteration of climate, season, or some other circumstance must have completely changed their character, as not a vestige of resemblance remains. The Frontignac, here, is a red sour wine, instead of being white and luscious. The perfume, however, which attached to the distillate, gave indication of its origin in the Muscat grape. The Hermitages and Burgundies are of a sickly pale red colour, and thin body. Indeed, all the red wines bear a great family likeness to each other, and, as well as the white wines, are destitute of any great individuality. The Tokay has no point of similarity to its celebrated namesake; and, except a high degree of strength, is in other respects like the rest of the white wines; and the white Victoria was still in a state of fermentation.

The comparative table of the degrees of alcohol gave the Cawarra White at 18·9; Irrawang White of 1856, 24·6; Porphyry Red, of 1858, 25·9; Camden Park Red, of 1853, 25·9; Kaludah White, of 1856, 23·3; and Paterson River White, 23·9. In Italy the average lowest strength of the wines was 19·5; and in the Zollverein, 19·7; in the Austrian Empire, 18·4; in France, 19·0; and in Australia 21·5.

Upon Mr. KEENE's mentioning that the writer of the report had only access to eighteen samples of Australian wine, it was agreed that a collection of samples should be sent to him from the Hunter River Vineyard Association.

Mr. KEENE said he had no doubt that his young relative would give his report upon them, and if so he would be happy to present it at the next annual meeting of the Association.

In responding to the toast of "Our Guests," Mr HOLROYD complimented the members of the Association on the very beautiful wines they had produced—wines that in point of quality were equal to any that he had ever tasted in the colony. It would be within their remembrance that he had introduced a Wine Bill, having previously consulted some of the gentlemen present as to the best means that could be adopted, not only of reducing drunkenness, but of introducing into general use a class of wines that would shut out bad beer or bad imported wines. He was anxious at that time to get a measure passed to allow wine to be sold and drunk on the premises. But he found the publican interest very strong in the House; there were seven or eight ex-publicans or sons of publicans there, and they urged that such a measure would ruin the publicans. It was his opinion that he should be benefiting the publicans; he was not, therefore, acting in any way with the view of injuring them. But, in consequence of the opposition he received, he thought it best to accept as an instalment the concession of allowing a single bottle to be sold by persons obtaining a license—the wine not to be drunk on the premises; leaving the other demands to be conceded at some future time. He was much surprised to hear that forty-nine licenses had been taken out under his Act. That might seem a small number, but he hoped that the effect of the measure would be to give increased stimulus to the growers to produce a large quantity of wine, in order that an abundant supply might be available when the further concessions desired should be made. He hoped to see the exportation of these wines greatly increased, and he believed that the effect of their use amongst the officers of the regiments in New Zealand would be to make them become well known and appreciated at home. It was probable that his bill might be in abeyance for some time, now that he was a member of the Government. One of his colleagues was a teetotaller, and a determined opponent of his bill; and he should not, therefore, be justified in introducing a measure which would cause difference of opinion in the Government. At the same time he promised not to lose sight of the matter, but to take it up again if he should be put out of office. He confessed that he thought it hard that wine-growers should not be allowed to distil their must. He thought the matter might be arranged in this way—the wine-grower might at the time of vintage be allowed to distil, say two or three hundred gallons of brandy, upon payment of the duty; an officer of the Government should be present at the time, and, after that quantity was made, should seal up the still with the Queen's seal, to be broken at the winegrower's risk. He should be happy to talk this matter over with his friends when they next came to Sydney, and to see if some plan could be proposed to be laid before the Colonial Treasurer for his opinion. In conclusion, he returned thanks on behalf of the guests; and begged to propose "Prosperity to the Hunter River Vineyard Association."

In responding, Dr. LINDEMAN alluded to Mr. Holroyd's proposal to allow wine-growers the privilege of distillation, which he did not think would be a step in the right direction. He thought that if wine-growers were allowed to distil, nine-tenths of them would at once turn their grapes into real spirit, and wine making would go to the dogs. The only proper course to take was to allow a single glass of colonial wine to be sold at every place where it was kept; by that means a taste for the wine would be diffused amongst the labouring classes. In Hungary and in France where wine was the popular beverage no license was required. He wished to impress on Mr. Holroyd the fact that nothing could be more suicidal than to allow the wine-growers to make their own brandy.

Mr. WYNDHAM thought that under all the circumstances the plan proposed by Mr. Holroyd was the best, and he thought Mr. Holroyd deserved their thanks for the kind interest he had taken in the matter. It was only right that after experiencing such an untoward season as the last one had been, they should be allowed to convert their damaged grapes into brandy, and thereby make some money. He had, last season, seven thousand gallons of must of which he could have made a thousand gallons of brandy, but which being useless for wine making, he was obliged to throw away.

After some conversation, in the course of which several members of the Association expressed their concurrence in Mr. Holroyd's suggestion with reference to distillation, the convivial party broke up.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday evening, the 2nd instant. Members present: Councillor Evans in the chair, and councillors Church, Elliott, Gray, Mansfield, Ramsay, and Ronald. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read by the clerk, from the chairman of the Municipal Council, Hunter's Hill, calling attention to the fact that the Government have placed upon the Estimates the sum of fourteen hundred pounds for two punts, for opening a communication between Hunter's Hill and its vicinity and Sydney, via Balmain; and suggesting that the Balmain council should take into their consideration the advisability of opening and forming the necessary roads. Ordered that the council clerk acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and that it be referred to the committee of works for their report. Three petitions were received, and referred to the committee of works for their consideration and reports. 1. From Mr. Thomas Coutts, for certain alterations in Campbell-street, so as to admit of access to his premises being made. 2. From Mr. S. C. Burt, calling attention to the bad condition of Pearson-lane, and praying that the street might be formed and the proper level determined on. 3. From Mr. Thomas Jeggo, that the road between his premises and Mort-street might be put into a passable state. The committee for works brought up a report stating that since the 18th ultimo they had certified to various accounts for £33 9s. 10d., which they had submitted to the finance committee. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that since the adoption of their last report sundry accounts amounting to £69 1s 7d. had been paid by them under votes of appropriation; and that several small accounts for £14 8s 3d. had been paid by them under the provisions of the 42nd clause of their by-laws of standing orders. Report received. The committee of works brought up a report, with estimate for the several works, referred to them at the previous meeting, and recommended that the undermentioned be carried out during the present municipal year, namely, North Ward: The continuation of the line of road from Wharf-road to Rountree-street, £240; kerbing and guttering a portion of Campbell-street, £160; the continuation of Trongate or New John-street, £90; purchase of land for the extension of Bent-street, £50. South Ward: Formation and ballasting of a portion of Palmer-street, and formation and ballasting portions of Beattie and Elliott streets to Darling-road, £200; formation and ballasting of Stephen-street, £50; Wortley, Dick, and Foy streets, £90, and Fawcett-lane, £40. East Ward: Purchase of land for the new street between William and Pearson's streets, £90; purchase of ground in Cooper-street, adjoining the east side of the Temperance Hall, £20; partially levelling near the Darling-street wharf, £15; formation of Duke-street, £100; Pearson-street, £263; William-street, £134; and also the proposed street between William and Pearson streets, £96. The same committee reported in reference to petitions, referred to them as follows—viz., that the formation of the street asked for by Mr. Henry Moore, agent to the Australian Gas Company, and by residents in Duke-street, are both included in the foregoing report; that they had examined the recent works in Hosking-street complained of by Mr. Miles, and found that the works executed have effectually remedied the nuisance complained of by Mr. Miles in his letter of 15th February last; that no damage whatever has been done to his property by the said works, and that the rubble will asked for is unnecessary; and also that they had examined Mr. Watt's premises, of Donelley-street, but did not discover that any extra damage has been caused by the formation of Booth and Donelley streets. Report received. Councillor Mansfield proposed that the 36th clause of their by-laws of standing orders be suspended, in order to take into consideration the various works recommended by the committee of works, received that evening; which having been agreed to, councillor Elliott moved that the report in its entirety be adopted. Discussion hereupon ensued, when councillor Ramsay moved an amendment on that portion of the report relating to the East Ward, which, not being seconded, the adoption of the report was put and carried. Miscellaneous business—councillor Mansfield, referring to the street improvements now agreed upon, expressed a hope that the fact would not be overlooked, that a great deal of traffic was by carriage-way and footpath. Hitherto the streets of Balmain, so far as the council had operated upon them, had been formed in a manner highly creditable to their surveyor and all concerned, and were praised by all who visited the town; but the commendation applied only to the carriage-way, the footway having for the most part been neglected, and left in a state irksome to the passenger, and in some cases dangerous. Councillor Elliott signified his intention of submitting, on a future day, a draft by-law with reference to the repairing and maintenance of footpaths. Councillor Ramsay spoke of the bad state of Mr. Peverley's ground, made use of at present to pass from Western-lane to John-street. It was decided, at the suggestion of councillor Mansfield, that the maps of Balmain, recently lithographed and printed, should be offered for sale at the council chamber, at one shilling each for plain maps, and one shilling and sixpence for coloured, showing the ward divisions. The chairman, in reply to an inquiry from councillor Church, stated that he expected that the committee of general purposes would be prepared to submit their report on the petition for the establishment of public baths, at the next meeting, motions, of which notices have been given. Councillor Ramsay's Motions, Nos. 1 and 2, proposing "That tenders be invited for cleansing the gutters throughout the municipality, and carting away the refuse; and for supplying gravel, spreading the same, &c.," lapsed, not being seconded. No. 3, "That the commission, withdrew four other motions standing in his name. Councillor Mansfield moved, "That the sum of £27 13s. 10d., reported by the committee of finance on the 4th ultimo, as having been paid for works in excess of sums voted, be affirmed." Put, and carried. Councillor Mansfield also moved, "That the expenses incurred in the formation of the roads connecting the municipality with Glebe Island, then charged to the 'south ward account,' be transferred to 'general works,' as distinct from ward accounts." Put, and carried unanimously. Notices of motion for consideration at the next meeting:—By councillor Mansfield, "That the improvements in Duke-street, as recommended in the report of the committee of works, be commenced with as little delay as possible." By councillor Church, "That the proposed street between William and Pearson streets, in front of the late parsonage, be named Lord-street." By councillor Ronald, "That the alignment of Louisa Road and the unmade portion of Cameron-street, together with the portion of Birch Grove Road between the two former, be carried out as soon as convenient in terms of the recommendation of the committee of works." The council then adjourned.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—The weekly meeting of the council was held at the council chambers, Camperdown, on Monday last. Present—the chairman (Mr. J. Larkin), councillors Johnston, M'Grath, Bartley, and Morrow. Minutes of previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. Correspondence: Letter to the principal Under-Secretary, forwarding the proposed by-laws for collection of rates passed by the council on the 14th day of December last. Pursuant to notice, councillor Johnston moved, and councillor M'Grath seconded, "That the clerk be instructed to cause an advertisement to be placed on the door of council chambers inviting tenders for cutting, filling, and forming Grose-street." Carried. The clerk laid upon the table sundry accounts amounting to £8 12s. Moved by councillor M'Grath, and seconded by councillor Johnston, "That the council do now resolve itself into committee of finance for considering the accounts laid upon the table, amounting to £8 12s." Carried. The council accordingly resolved itself into committee of finance, and subsequently resumed, and the chairman brought up report recommending payment of same—which was upon motion—received, and adopted, and cheque drawn accordingly. The chairman stated that Mr. Culbert had requested to withdraw his tender for ballasting and blinding the Missenden road accepted at last meeting, and that he refused to sign the contract. Moved by councillor Johnston and seconded by councillor M'Grath, "That the clerk be requested to call for fresh tenders for ballasting and blinding the Missenden Road." Carried. Councillor Bartley gave notice that he would move at the next meeting, "That the clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders for cutting, filling, and forming Dowling-street, Burton-street, and Stephen-street." The council then adjourned.

NOT FOR EVER.—During a marriage ceremony the bride was sobbing immoderately while the knot was being tied. "What is the matter, my young woman?" asked the official. "Oh, sir!" replied the bride, "it's because its for ever." "No, no," rejoined the parson, "that's a mistake—a great mistake; it's not for ever: Death puts an end to the engagement." On hearing this, the bride dried her tears, and was consoled.

LAW.

GOULBURN ASSIZES.

(Abridged from the Goulburn Herald and Chronicle.)

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

THE Court opened at nine o'clock.

SENTENCES.

Frank Stanley, alias Thomas Wright, convicted on the 25th ultimo of a store robbery, being armed, at Gundaroo, and of a second store robbery at Brooks' Creek, being also armed, was brought up, and sentenced, for the first offence, to twelve years on the roads or other public works; and for the second offence to twelve years; both sentences to commence at the same time.

Charles Jones, alias William Herbert, convicted yesterday of horse-stealing, and also of robbery under arms, was sentenced for the first offence to five years on the roads, and for the second to twelve years; both sentences to commence together.

George Birmingham, who pleaded guilty to a charge of robbing the Cooma mail on the 26th December, was sentenced to fifteen years on the roads or other public works of the colony.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

George Smith was charged with wilfully shooting at one *James Perry*, on the 21st December last, at Araluen, with the intent of killing said James Perry, or of doing him some grievous bodily harm.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. *Isaacs*; attorney, Mr. Gannon.

James Perry called, and deposed: I am a butcher, residing at Araluen; I know the prisoner at the bar; he was in my employment for about two years; on the 14th December I had occasion to speak to prisoner about neglecting my business, which I paid him for attending to; he then struck me with his fist; I struck him in return; prisoner then seized a chopper and struck at me; I fastened myself up in a room; prisoner attacked the door with the chopper, and said, "Jem, I'll shoot you before the week is out;" prisoner called me to go out on the road and fight him; I did so; prisoner "shaped," but could not stand the hitting, and went away; I went to prisoner afterwards, and asked him to return to my employment; prisoner refused; on the following Monday, 21st December, saw prisoner again at Araluen; he was on horseback; I spoke to him; prisoner then turned his horse round, and fired a shot at me; I heard something whizzing over my left shoulder; prisoner, when he fired at me, was not more than four or six yards distant; prisoner then galloped away; I gave information to the police; when I next saw prisoner he was in custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Isaacs: The quarrel arose solely out of the prisoner neglecting my business; I told the magistrates at the police office that prisoner and I had a bit of a growl, which was the origin of our quarrel.

William Stafford sworn: I am a senior constable in the police, stationed at Braidwood; I apprehended the prisoner on the 27th December, at Nelligen, on board a steamer, on a charge of shooting at the last witness; prisoner said to me, "I threatened to shoot Perry, I fired a shot, but Perry cannot swear that it was at him I fired;" asked prisoner where was his revolver; prisoner made no reply to that question.

Catherine Austin deposed; I keep a boarding and lodging-house, or accommodation house, for travellers, at Runnymede, on the Clyde River; saw the prisoner at my house in last December; he came on horseback; remained there all night; he went away in the morning, leaving a horse, saddle, and bridle in the care of my husband; I found a bundle after prisoner left; gave that bundle to Captain Battye, the one now produced is the same bundle; I saw it opened; it contained, amongst other articles, the revolver, powder, and shot, also now produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Isaacs: My house stands near a branch of the Clyde River, navigable by boats; it is nine miles from Nelligen, which place can be reached by land or water from my house.

Edward Montague Battye deposed: I am an inspector of police; on the 19th of December last I saw prisoner come out of Frazer's store at Braidwood; I went into the store; I saw a revolver on the counter; prisoner had been in treaty for the revolver; I took down the number of that revolver; on the following Monday I received information, from which I directed senior constable Stafford to proceed to Nelligen in search of the prisoner; prisoner was taken into custody; I then proceeded to Mrs. Austin's, where prisoner had stopped the previous night, and found the revolver that I had taken the number of in a bundle left behind by the prisoner, also four dozen bullets and a flask containing gunpowder; the horse, saddle, and bridle were given up to the prisoner's brother.

John Frazer deposed: I am a storekeeper at Braidwood; I know the prisoner at the bar; on the 19th December he purchased a revolver from me, also a bullet-mould; the revolver produced is the one I sold to prisoner, and the one that Captain Battye took the number of.

This was the case for the Crown.

For the defence there were about a dozen letters read, all testifying to the good, moral, peaceable, and honest character of the prisoner.

Mr. Isaacs addressed the jury on behalf of the accused.

The Attorney-General did not reply.

His Honor very briefly summed up.

The jury retired, and after an hour's deliberation returned with a verdict of guilty of shooting with intent to do grevious bodily harm, accompanied with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst.

Mr. Isaacs, this prisoner's counsel, informed his Honor that Smith was already five months in prison; in consideration of which his Honor shortened his term of imprisonment to eighteen months.

HORSE-STEALING NEAR QUEANBEYAN.

William Dunn was placed at the bar charged with this offence on the 2nd of October last, at Barra, near Queanbeyan.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

This prisoner was put on his trial last Friday for being an accomplice in the Cooma mail robbery, on the 26th December last, and concerning which the jury, after being locked up all night, could not agree. The Attorney-General, in answer to his Honor, stated that he declined reopening the charge of robbing against this prisoner.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS NEAR BURROWA.

George Lynam and John Southgate were placed at the bar charged with committing a robbery under arms at Pudman's Creek, on the 17th December last.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were undefended.

The Attorney-General briefly opened the case, and called

Ann Dwyer, who being sworn, deposed: I live with my husband and family on Pudman Creek; on the 17th December, three men rode up to my house armed with guns and pistols; prisoner Lynam was one of the men; he (Lynam) made prisoner of a man servant of mine by confining him in a yard convenient; prisoner Southgate next brought in my husband and confined him to the house; he was armed with a revolver and pistol; the third man I don't see in Court; I was searched, but had no money to lose; prisoners then searched the house; Lynam and the third man ill-used me personally, and threatened to burn me and my house and wheat, unless I told them where I had the money hid; they ordered thirty-four eggs and some bacon to be cooked for their dinner; prisoners stopped about three hours; they broke several boxes and destroyed several articles in searching the house; they took away a pair of trousers, a waistcoat, six shirts, a stockwhip, and sundry lesser articles.

To prisoner Lynam: I have no doubt whatever of your identity; you stopped at my house one night before the robbery; I keep an accommodation house.

Jane Dwyer sworn: I am daughter of the last witness; I remember the 17th December; about twelve o'clock at noon, three men, armed with guns and pistols, rode up to my father's house; the prisoner Lynam, and another man not now in court, took possession of the house and searched the place; they illused my mother for not telling where the money was hid; they ordered dinner to be cooked for them; I cooked the dinner; it consisted principally of thirty-four eggs and a large quantity of bacon; a crucifix was hanging in one of the rooms; prisoners said Jesus Christ was hanging in one of the rooms and ought to be burned; prisoners took away six shirts, one trousers, one waistcoat, and two whips, belonging to my father, and several other minor articles; prisoner Southgate brought my father into the house in custody; he afterwards acted as guard, both inside and outside; prisoners smashed and broke many things in the house searching for money.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Both prisoners addressed a few observations to the jury of an irrelevant nature, and his Honor, after a very brief observation, left the matter to the jury, who immediately returned a verdict against both prisoners. They were each sentenced to twelve years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

COOMA MAIL ROBBERY.

Thomas Cassidy was then brought before the Court, charged with being concerned in the Cooma mail robbery, but, as the Attorney-General declined prosecuting, prisoner was discharged.

This terminated the criminal business of the Assizes, and the Court adjourned.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. A. Cheeke, Judge.

RICHARDSON V. BURLY.

Plaintiff, a bricklayer, claimed £11 2s. 5d. for work and labour done in excess of the terms of a contract entered into by him with defendant for the erection of a kitchen with a room above it, together with certain alterations, &c. Defendant denied that he had agreed, or promised, to pay anything for extra work, but stated that all the work required to be done by plaintiff was pointed out to him before he commenced, and that he agreed to do the whole of it for £18. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £10. Mr. R. B. Smith for plaintiff, Mr. Driver for defendant.

BROOKS V. M'DERMOTT.

Defendant purchased two sets of harness from plaintiff, and two friends of his upon seeing them requested him to order a set of each for them, similar in all respects to the two sets referred to. This he did accordingly; but when the harness was sent to him he found the quality was inferior to the other sets, and his friends refused to have them. He offered to return them, but plaintiff refused to take them. Plaintiff, however, showed that the harness was of good quality, and denied that any complaint had been made about it. Judgment for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Robberds appeared, Mr. Driver for defendant.

CLARE V. MACARTNEY.

Plaintiff sued to receive the sum of £4 16s. 7½d., being the value of certain goods retained by defendant. The parties were at one time in partnership as ginger beer and cordial manufacturers, and upon the dissolution of that partnership the goods in question, which had, as the plaintiff alleged, been paid for out of the funds of the firm, were retained by defendant. The defendant stated that a settlement of all matters connected with the firm was made when the dissolution took place. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, £2 1s. Mr. Evans for plaintiff, Mr. R. B. Smith for defendant.

JENNERET V. METHAN.

Plaintiff, the owner of certain houses in Gloucester-street, sued to recover for damages done to these houses through the defendant stopping up a drain which, for the last thirty years, had been used to carry off the surplus water. In consequence of this stoppage the houses were flooded, several holes were knocked in a wall to let the water off, the tenants left, and plaintiff had sustained a loss of his rent. Mr. S. C. Brown, for defendant, submitted that the plaintiff had no right to this watercourse, and further, that the stoppage was only partial—that, in fact, it was to prevent the filth coming through, and that a space was left sufficient to carry off the water. His Honor found for plaintiff—20s., with costs of three witnesses.

ST. GEORGE V. SHRAD.

Plaintiff sued for £9 2s 6d, the hire of a tent used by the defendant at the late cricket match. Plaintiff agreed to give the use of the booth for £5 during the four days of the first match. The tent was detained three weeks. Defendant paid £1 deposit at the time of the contract, and contended that, as the tent was in many respects defective, the amount of his further indebtedness was but £4. Plaintiff had offered to take £7 10s in satisfaction of his claim. Verdict for plaintiff—amount, £6 12s 6d. Mr. Brown appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Curtis for defendant.

FORREST V. STEER.

Plaintiff's case was that in July he sold to defendant the goodwill and fixtures of a small grocer's shop, and that he also disposed of a portion of the goods in stock for £50. There was a verbal agreement between them that other goods, then excepted from the bill of items, should be paid for in cash at a fair valuation. In October following, plaintiff presented a bill for £7, the amount sued for, to which, as he alleged, defendant made no demur. The defendant's case was that the sum of £50 paid was the amount in full for the goodwill, fixtures, and stock. Defendant admitted having the account of particulars for which he paid the £50 in Court, but refused to produce it. Judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. Dillon conducted plaintiff's case, Mr. Redman that of the defendant.

GAFFNEY V. NUNAN.

Plaintiff claimed £19 10s, for moneys lent in advance of work done. Defendant pleaded work done as a set-off. Verdict for plaintiff, £3, with the costs of one witness.

STEVENSON V. SNELLING.

Plaintiff sued for 15s 6d, for show-tins sold to defendant. Verdict for the amount

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

TIME TABLE FOR MAY.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Dis-tance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	†5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Sat. Trains (addi-tional)	SUNDAY TRAINS. 1.	SUNDAY TRAINS. 2.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 10	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	4 0	12 15
Picton	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 16	12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 35	9 7	4 7	12 15
Menangle	13	6 46	8 53	..	10 21	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	1 41	9 12	4 12	12 44
Campbelltown	19	6 53	8 58	..	10 27	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	4 18	1 4
Liverpool	31	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 33	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 23	4 23	1 30
Fairfield	35	7 9	9 11	..	10 43	12 30	2 33	5 0	..	6 0	7 30	12 3	..	9 33	4 33	1 40
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	6	7 15	..	..	10 49	..	2 39	..	5 27	..	..	..	2 8	9 40	4 40	1 46
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	11	7 26	..	..	10 60	..	2 41	5 0	5 38	..	7 45	12 20	2 18	9 43	4 43	1 53
Blacktown	13	7 30	..	..	10 54	12 41	2 45	..	5 43	6 3	..	12 58	2 22	9 46	4 46	1 56
South Creek	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 20	2 52	9 55	4 55	2 6
Penrith	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 35	3 2	10 5	5 5	2 16
Emu Plains	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12	10 15	5 15	2 26
Weatherboard	18	7 50	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	4 58	2 22
Mount Victoria	22	8 15	..	..	1 10	..	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 33	10 18	5 13	2 37
Blackheath	24	8 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	5 43	3 12
Mount Victoria	34	9 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 12	11 3	5 58	3 45
Bowenfels	53	9 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 30	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	6 38	4 30

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Dis-tance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	†5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	SUNDAY TRAINS. 1.	SUNDAY TRAINS. 2.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Bowenfels	—	2 0	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Victoria	19	3 40	7 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackheath	31	4 15	8 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Victoria	35	4 30	8 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weatherboard	20	5 15	8 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emu Plains	40	4 35	7 49	8 43	..	..	..	5 31	5 31	..	..	..	12 20	8 35	4 35
Penrith	6	4 45	7 59	8 53	..	..	..	5 41	5 36	..	..	..	12 34	8 43	4 48
South Creek	13	5 0	8 15	9 8	..	..	..	5 43	5 43	6	6	6	12 39	8 48	4 53
Blacktown	21	5 18	8 26	..	9 10	..	..	5 55	5 55	6 13	6 13	6 13	12 57	9 6	5 11
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	29	5 27	..	..	9 18	..	..	6 2	6 2	6 17	6 17	6 17	1 2	9 15	5 20
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	34	..	..	..	9 27	..	..	6 15	6 15	6 25	6 25	6 25	1 12	9 25	5 30
Harris Park	42	..	..	..	9 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 20	9 33	5 38
Homebush	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 25	9 38	5 43
Haslem Creek	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 43	5 48
Burwood	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 35	9 48	5 53
Ashfield	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 53	5 58
Petersham	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 45	9 58	6 3
Newtown	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	10 3	6 8
Sydney	63	5 40	9 17	9 23	9 35	..	..	6 30	6 30	6 45	6 45	6 45	2 0	10 15	6 20

STATIONS.	Dis-tance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	†5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	SUNDAY TRAINS. 1.	SUNDAY TRAINS. 2.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 10	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	4 0
Picton	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 16	12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 35	9 7	4 7
Menangle	13	6 46	8 53	..	10 21	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	1 41	9 12	4 12
Campbelltown	19	6 53	8 58	..	10 27	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	4 18
Liverpool	31	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 33	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 23	4 23
Fairfield	35	7 9	9 11	..	10 43	12 30	2 33	5 0	..	6 0	7 30	12 3	..	9 33	4 33
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	6	7 15	..	..	10 49	..	2 39	..	5 27	..	..	..	2 8	9 40	4 40
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	11	7 26	..	..	10 60	..	2 41	5 0	5 38	..	7 45	12 20	2 18	9 43	4 43
Blacktown	13	7 30	..	..	10 54	12 41	2 45	..	5 43	6 3	..	12 58	2 22	9 46	4 46
South Creek	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 20	2 52	9 55	4 55
Penrith	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 35	3 2	10 5	5 5
Emu Plains	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12	10 15	5 15
Weatherboard	18	7 50	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	4 58
Mount Victoria	22	8 15	..	..	1 10	..	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 33	10 18	5 13
Blackheath	24	8 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	5 43
Mount Victoria	34	9 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 12	11 3	5 58
Bowenfels	53	9 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 30	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	6 38

STATIONS.	Dis-tance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	†5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	SUNDAY TRAINS. 1.	SUNDAY TRAINS. 2.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Bowenfels	—	2 0	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Victoria	19	3 40	7 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackheath	31	4 15	8 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Victoria	35	4 30	8 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weatherboard	20	5 15	8 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emu Plains	40	4 35	7 49	8 43	..	..	..	5 31	5 31	..	..	..	12 20	8 35	4 35
Penrith	6	4 45	7 59	8 53	..	..	..	5 41	5 36	..	..	..	12 34	8 43	4 48
South Creek	13	5 0	8 15	9 8	..	..	..	5 43	5 43	6	6	6	12 39	8 48	4 53
Blacktown	21	5 18	8 26	..	9 10	..	..	5 55	5 55	6 13	6 13	6 13	12 57	9 6	5 11
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	29	5 27	..	..	9 18	..	..	6 2	6 2	6 17	6 17	6 17	1 2	9 15	5 20
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	34	..	..	..	9 27	..	..	6 15	6 15	6 25	6 25	6 25	1 12	9 25	5 30
Harris Park	42	..	..	..	9 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 20	9 33	5 38
Homebush	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 25	9 38	5 43
Haslem Creek	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 43	5 48
Burwood	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 35	9 48	5 53
Ashfield	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 53	5 58
Petersham	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 45	9 58	6 3
Newtown	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	10 3	6 8
Sydney	63	5 40	9 17	9 23	9 35	..	..	6 30	6 30	6 45	6 45	6 45	2 0	10 15	6 20

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up*, and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† On Saturdays, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood: No. 6 *Up* Train will be discontinued.

ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES AND DISTURBANCES.

(From the London Review, January 30.)

THE practical utility of researches into the nature and conditions of atmospheric storms and the various changes and states of the air, has caused the consideration of the weather to be a popular topic in every country and in all ages, and more especially so of late, in consequence of the immense agricultural and commercial interests involved. The only really remarkable circumstance is that in this, the nineteenth century, meteorology, as a science, should not be further advanced than it is; indeed, until within the past twenty years, during which the efforts of a few now prominent individuals have accomplished most important progress, there could hardly be said to be such a science at all. Another barrier to advance is the requirement of costly instruments and the necessity of the instruments of observation being self-registering. The establishment of a meteorological department at Greenwich was an important step, and to no one more than its able director, Mr. Glaisher, is meteorology indebted for its recent extension and popularity. His early labours in the field, though not so familiarly known as his later balloon investigations, can scarcely be deemed less important. The establishment of another meteorological observatory at Kew was also an important step, and from Mr. Balfour Stuart, as well as Mr. Glaisher, valuable information has been added. The foundation of a Meteorological Society also aided in the good work, while the Government recognition of Admiral Fitzroy's suggestions for applying the science to practical purposes has tended more than anything else to bring the efforts of modern meteorologists into public notice; and this popularity, by giving point and bearing to research, has been the cause of the elimination of many facts by meteorologists themselves from data which otherwise would possibly not have been so closely investigated, and which facts, therefore, might have continued, as they had done for ages before, to escape detection. Perhaps no better illustration of the elimination of facts of value in this way could be given than the short note read last week to the Meteorological Society by Mr. Stuart on a comparison of the Kew and Oxford paragraphs during the storms of 30th October and 21st November last, by which interesting information was yielded respecting the velocity of the propagation of atmospheric disturbances between those two places. In the afternoon of the 30th October the Kew baragraph recorded a very sudden fall in the atmospheric pressure, which seems to have reached its lowest point about nine minutes past three o'clock. At this instant the gas-lights in the room were blown out by a violent gust. These were relit in a quarter of an hour, but in the interval the barometer had gone up considerably, and the curve made, though incomplete, presented the appearance of a very sharp rise—possibly a sudden increase of pressure might have accompanied the gust referred to, in which case the baragraph-curve would have had its turning point at that instant. By comparison with the baragraph-curve at Oxford supplied by the Rev. Mr. Maine, of the Radcliffe Observatory, it appears that there the air pressure began to increase rapidly at about 2.30 p.m., and on this occasion, therefore, Oxford was about 39 minutes in advance of Kew. On November 21st there was a similar squall, when the Kew baragraph took a sudden turn upwards at 4.45 p.m., while at Oxford the rise began at 4 exactly. On this occasion, therefore, Oxford was three-quarters of an hour before Kew. The 3rd of December was also a stormy day, and the Oxford and Kew baragraphs showed two unmistakeable correspondences—one at 3.35 a.m. at Kew, and 2.40 a.m. at Oxford—the difference being fifty-five minutes; the other at Kew at 7.40 a.m., and at Oxford at 6.50 a.m.—a difference of fifty minutes. These results were confirmed by Mr. Glaisher, with regard to the storm of October, at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, between each of which places and Greenwich there was about one hour's difference; whilst the Oxford baragraphic curves, he stated, might, by shifting a space to allow for the travelling time of the disturbances, be put over those of Greenwich, and found singularly coincident. He noticed also the remarkably sharp curve made by the self-registering instruments, but which had not been detected by any one of the numerous eye-observers with whom he is in correspondence—a practical evidence that nature only in these investigations can do properly her own work. On the earth, however, not a tithe of the most important atmospheric changes and influences can be noticed and studied. Hence the value of aerial ascents. Balloon ascents in the summer are common enough, but aeronauts put by their balloons in the opposite boisterous season, and hitherto no scientific ascent has been made at that time of year.

A winter balloon-ascent promised therefore to yield very valuable results, if a high elevation could be obtained on the one hand, and length of journey an the other. From the middle of December arrangements were pending for such an ascent by Mr. Glaisher, and the balloon was more than once partially inflated; but circumstances proved unfavourable for the attempt.

During the first three days of the present year the wind was from the N.E., with severe frost, and from this time up to the 9th day the wind was mostly from the east. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the wind was constantly from the S.E. or S.S.E., a direction favourable for the purpose; but on each of these days portions of clouds, at no great elevation, had been seen passing from the S.W. The morning of the 12th was thick and misty; objects at short distances were invisible; the air was in gentle motion only, and the wind being S.S.E. held out the hope that a long track of country in that direction might be traversed, far more indeed than from the gentleness of the wind would seem to be necessary, for an ascent of five miles, for which Mr. Wallace, of the Woolwich Arsenal Works, had prepared the gas.

The balloon left the earth at 2.7 p.m., and crossed the river, almost directly falling in with a current at right angles to that at the surface, it passed down the line of the river. At the height of 550 feet the wind changed to S.W., and for twenty-one minutes the course was very quickly towards the N.E.; the wind next changed to the S., at about 4000 feet high; so that the S.W. current was fully 3000 feet in thickness. The temperature at the earth was 40°; at 2730 feet, moving in the centre of this current it was 45°; the current was, therefore, very warm, and it is the only instance in which a temperature in the air has been met with of higher value than that at the ground. Mr. Glaisher has recorded currents warmer than those immediately below; indeed he has never found the temperature in a normal state or decreasing regularly with increasing elevations. At 7200 feet, to the aeronauts' surprise, human voices were heard; and it would seem, from a letter from Mr. Clements, of Halstead, to Mr. Glaisher, in which he says, "the balloon was distinctly seen at Gosfield, a village about three miles from here,"—that he with others "were playing in a cricket-match on the lake of Samuel Courtauld, Esq, of Gosfield Hall when the balloon passed over;" he adds that there were some hundreds on the lake at the time (2.54 p.m.). This is the highest point at which voices have been heard, and it indicates how humid the air below must have been. Above 8000 feet the air became dry, and over 9000 feet drier still, so that the temperature of the dew-point was below zero. The highest point of the ascent was 13,000 feet; the temperature of the air 11°; the time, 3 hours 31 minutes. Clouds were then still above apparently very dense, and the sun could *not* be seen. On descending, the balloon passed through fine, thick, granular snow, which, falling upon the warm air below, passed into vapour, and on entering the lower cloud the air was saturated. The earth was regained at 4h. 15m., at Lakenheath Warren, near Brandon, the balloon having travelled at least 100 miles; whilst at Greenwich, the horizontal movement of the air registered was only six miles, and from the S.E. Indeed, nearly all the air in the lower current from January 10th to January 15th, was from this quarter; and with the S.W. wind in this position, and the snow in the higher regions continuing to fall, the dense fogs lately experienced over the country would be fully accounted for; and this would be the first solution of the origin of those extensive and dense fogs which occasionally occur over both land and sea.

VALUE OF AMERICAN MONEY.—The *Liverpool Albion* of the 22nd of February says:—The Great Western Railway Company of Canada have notified that "the loss on exchange by the conversion of American money received for the carriage of through traffic from the commencement of the current half-year to the 30th of January, 1864, amounted to the sum of £43,458 2s. 2d."

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th May, 1864.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER SCAB IN SHEEP ACT.—Owners of sheep liable to payment of contribution under the 36th clause of the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," are reminded that the contribution for the year 1864 must be paid on or before the thirty-first of the present month.

Persons required to make payments under the Act must state to what clerk of Petty Sessions the returns, under the 37th clause, have been sent.

GEOFFREY HAGAR.

Otago, New Zealand,
Department of Public Works,
Dunedin, 18th March, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—POST OFFICE, Dunedin.—TENDERS are required by the Provincial Government of Otago for the ERECTION of a POST OFFICE at Dunedin.

Contractors and others residing in New South Wales who may feel desirous of competing for this service are informed that the plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Public Works, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Tenders are to be delivered at the offices of the Secretary for Public Works, Dunedin, on or before the 18th May, 1864, and to be endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Dunedin."

GEORGE DUNCAN, Secretary for Public Works.

AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, Guarantee for Honesty.
New South Wales Branch, Exchange-corner, Sydney.
Capital, £250,000.
Fire Insurance at current rates, with special privileges to insurers.
Life Insurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately or combined.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all just claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

INSURANCE ON WOOL.—Marine Insurances on Wool, by first-class vessels, effected at reduced rates.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent New Zealand Insurance Company.
Macquarie-place, 28th January.

NOTICE.—The Local Directors of the EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY having obtained a special Act of the Legislature to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in this colony in its own name, Policy Holders are now entitled to the benefits conferred by the Life Assurance Encouragement Act of 1862.
Assurers are protected, under certain limitations, against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women and minors can hold policies in their own right.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Secretary.
32, Hunter-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between MICHAEL KENNY and ELLEN his wife, ROBERT TAYLOR and MARGARET his wife, and ELIZABETH HEWITT, plaintiffs, and EDMUND GEARD, defendant.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the abovenamed Michael Kenny and Ellen his wife, Robert Taylor and Margaret his wife, and Elizabeth Hewitt, against the abovenamed Edmund Geard, to recover the sum of three hundred and ninety-nine pounds nineteen shillings and tenpence, for money had and received by the abovenamed defendant for the use of the above named plaintiffs, and also for damages sustained by the abovenamed plaintiffs for the non-accounting by the abovenamed defendant to them for certain moneys received by the abovenamed defendant for their use; and it being alleged that the said Edmund Geard does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the twentieth day of May instant, wherein ROBERT OWEN, of Wollongong, is garnishee. NOTICE is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Edmund Geard or any person in his behalf will give the security and notice, and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
GEORGE ROWLEY, plaintiffs' attorney, 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

TO IMPORTERS.—SAMUEL TIPPER, Manufacturer of China, Earthenware, and Glass of every description, Longton, Staffordshire Potteries, England, having completed arrangements for shipping his manufactures to the colonies, respectfully solicits the orders of Merchants and Dealers relying on the quality and price of his goods to command a trade. To those having no shipping agent in England the present offers an advantageous opportunity of importing direct. Terms, cash, or bank draft on London or Liverpool, on transmission of bill of lading.

DENMARK HOUSE. DENMARK HOUSE,
514, George-street,
(exactly opposite the Central Police Court.)
WALTER HANCOCK,
Proprietor of the far-famed Denmark House, having purchased for cash the whole of the stock in an assigned estate in this city, amounting in all to
£12,000 Sterling,
begs to inform his town and country customers that the great sale of the
ASSIGNMENT STOCK
will commence THIS DAY and following.
BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY. BARGAINS at the GREAT SALE.
DENMARK HOUSE.
BLANKETS 6s 9d pair, large blankets 8s 9d, stout blankets 12s 6d, 14-4 blankets 18s 6d.
COUNTERPANES 3s 11d, large counterpanes 8s 6d, marcella quilts 6s 6d, large quilts 8s 6d.
FLANNELS 8½d, stout Welsh flannel 12½d, fine Saxony flannel 16½d, all wool.
WINCEY TWEEDS 3½d, stout winceys 6½d, llamas 3½d, black orleans 4½d.
AT THE GREAT ASSIGNMENT SALE, 10,000 Lilac Print DRESSES, 3s 11½d.
ALPACA Dresses 4s 11d, plaid dresses 5s 6d, lustre dresses 5s 6d, merino dresses 6s 6d, cashmere 6s 6d.
AT WALTER HANCOCK'S, bargains — Wincey skirts 3s 6d, stays 1s 11d, stays 2s 9d.
AT DENMARK HOUSE, bargains — Silk mantles 1s 11d, silk mantles 3s 6d.
STOUT Scotch tweed trousering 1s 9d, colonial tweed 2s 11d, black English doeskin 3s 11d, stout mole 1s 3d.
LADIES' and Children's straw hats 5d, 12,000 yards choice ribbons at 3d a yard.
FRENCH merinos 2s 6d, French delaines 12½d, striped wincey skirtings 18d, winter dresses 3s 6d.
LINEN huckaback 6½d, medical 6½d, white dimity, 36-inch, 7½d; white table cloths 2s 6d.
BLACK alpaca 6½d, black lustres 8½d, mourning tweeds 3½d, wincey tweeds (mourning) 6½d.
BARGAINS in Silks, at Denmark House. 300 Brocaded Silks, 20 yards, 25s, worth 60s.
100 NEW Shawls, 3s 11d; 100 Tweed Shawls, 7s 6d; 100 Black Shawls, 9s 6d; 300 Winter Shawls, 5s 6d.
SEALSKIN, Sealskin, 45 inches wide, black, brown, and drab, 4s 6d per yard, worth 10s.
1240 ALL-WOOL Steel Skirts, slightly soiled, 3s 9d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S, Denmark House.
3750 READY-MADE Swiss Skirts, 3s 6d, cheap, at 5s 9d, at the Great Assignment Sale:
500 DOZEN Men's stout all-wool Vests, 1s 11d each, cheap at 4s 6d. Denmark House.
3000 SILK Lustre Dresses, 7s 6d, full dress, well worth 12s 6d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.
VERY Stout Felt Carpets, 2s 11d; 45 inch wide stout stair Carpet, 9d; Druggets, 1s 9d.
WALTER HANCOCK'S, the cheapest house in Sydney. Best Floorcloths, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d per yard.
LADIES' New Mantles, 8s 6d; Children's Mantles, 2s 6d and 3s 6d; Palestots, 3s 6d and 4s 6d.
CARRIAGE Mats, 5s 9d; choice colours in carriage mats, 7s 6d, worth 25s.
WHITE Cashmere Hoods, 3s 6d, worth 7s 6d; Infants' Cashmere Cloaks, 7s 6d, worth 18s.
EVERY article marked cheap at HANCOCK'S. Railway wrappers 7s 9d, worth 18s 6d; carpet bags 2s 9d.
LAWN handkerchiefs 3s 6d and 4s 6d dozen, best Josephine kid gloves 2s 9d, gent's kids 18d.
BARGAINS in clothing, Denmark House. Boys' tweed trousers 3s 6d, boys' doeskin trousers 4s 6d.
BOYS' cloth caps 1s, boys' fancy caps 1s 11d, boys' bronze caps 2s 6d, boys' tweed coats 5s 6d
MEN'S tweed trousers 6s 9d, colonial tweed 10s 9d, cloth trousers 10s 6d, best doeskin trousers 12s 6d
STOUT moleskin trousers 4s 11d, cords 5s 6d, tweed crimean shirts 3s 11d, serge shirts, all wool, 4s 6d
THOUSANDS of Bargains at Denmark House. Great Assignment Sale.
NOTICE.—To save trouble no orders executed without the CASH.
OBSERVE the Address—WALTER HANCOCK, Denmark House, 514, George-street, exactly opposite the Central Police Court.

HARDIE AND BUZACOTT, in CONTINUING THE BUSINESS, are offering
Superior Flannels, 7½d per yard
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Furniture Dimities, 7½d per yard
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Coloured Washing Damasks, 1s per yard
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Mosquito Net, 2 yards wide, 9½d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Large-sized Blankets, 6s 11d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Rich Lace Curtains, 6s 6d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Rich bordered Muslin Curtains, 4s 11d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Stout Brown Hollands, 6½d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 6½d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Large-size Toilet Quilts, 9s 9d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Oilcloth, 1s per yard
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Victoria Covers, 4s 11d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
8-4 Barnsley Damask Table Cloths, 3s 11d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Table Damask, 2 yards wide, 2s 6d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Yard-wide Carpeting, 8½d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Hearthrugs, 3s 9d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
Rich Tapestry Hearthrugs, 7s 11d
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS,
HARDIE and BUZACOTT,
call special attention to the
OPENING THIS DAY,
of several lots of
TOILET, MARCELLA, DOUBLE-QUILTED, and
RICH, PATENT TERRY QUILTS,
in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, among which some
SLIGHTLY SOILED,
are marked very cheap.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT,
CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—
357, George-street.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 307, George-street.—
No. 1—Rich plain French glaces, 1s 11d; cheap, 3s 9d
No. 2—Rich plain London glaces, wide width, 2s 11d
No. 3—French figured silks, widest width, 1s 11d
No. 4—Good plain glace silks, 1s 6½d, worth 2s 6d
No. 5—French satins, only a few lengths, 1s 6d
No. 6—Best quality and widest Persian, 6½d
No. 7—Best quality French sarsenets, 12½d, worth 2s 6d
No. 8—French checked silks, 2s 11d, manufacturing price
No. 9—Rich French brocaded, 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d
No. 10—Rich French striped glaces, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
No. 11—Black silk velvets, 3s 11d, usual price, 9s 6d
No. 12—Coloured silk velvets, 2s 11d, worth 10s 6d
No. 13—Black and coloured patent velvets, 2s 11d
No. 14—One hundred pieces French merinos 2s 6d
No. 15—Best quality French delaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
No. 16—Spun silks, 1½ yard wide, mantle cloths, 5s 11d
No. 17—Coloured ribbon velvets, 1s, 18 yards, worth 2s 6d
No. 18—Rich coloured fashionable gimps, 1s 3d dozen
No. 19—Good French rope, 6½d, 9½d, 1s, very cheap
No. 20—1 case best Josephine gloves, 2s 11d, worth 4s.

GREAT SALE OF MANTLES AND JACKETS.—JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street, has just received per mail steamer and other late arrivals, fifteen cases of
MANTLES AND JACKETS,
which he is now offering to his friends and the public at the following extraordinary low prices:—
Lot 1—280 ladies' cloth mantles, 3s 11d each, worth 10s 6d
Lot 2—350 ladies' cloth mantles, 6s 6d, worth 15s
Lot 3—275 ladies' cloth mantles, 10s 6d, worth 21s
Lot 4—470 ladies' cloth jackets, richly trimmed, from 12s 6d each to 3 guineas
Lot 5—300 children's cloth mantles, from 1s 11d to 4s 9d
Lot 6—270 children's cloth jackets, from 2s 11d to 7s 6d.
JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—A new invention.—The cheapest Sewing Machines extant.—The undersigned has lately received a small lot of Sewing Machines of which they will dispose, together with the sole agency of the same for the exclusive sale in this colony. This is a good opportunity for a party with a small capital.
R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

AT COCKS' SHOE WAREHOUSE, George-street.
GENTS' stout and Substantial Blastic Sides, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 9s 6d.
GENTS' Half-Wellingtons, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 10s 6d, at COCKS', George-street.
GENTS' Levant Morocco Boots, new in style, gentlemanly in appearance, at COCKS'.
LADIES' Kid Boots, military heels, with and without double buttons, 6s 9d, at COCKS'.
LADIES' House Kid Boots, 4s

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 6th May,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
PEREMPTORY SALE,
to close a partnership account.
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.

The whole of the remaining allotments on this well-known valuable estate, opposite the University Paddocks, and fronting the Newtown Road, Cleveland, and other good streets, opposite the
UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
To close a Partnership Account.

SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.

The whole of the remaining allotments on this well-known valuable estate, opposite the University Paddocks and fronting the Newtown Road, Cleveland and other good streets, opposite the
UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. SHEPHERD and CO. to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th May, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of the unsold allotments on the well-known
DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.
They comprise the following lots, as per plan of the original subdivision in
SECTION 1.—Lots 1, 13, 15 to 19, fronting Ivy, Rose, and the Old Newtown Road.
SECTION 4a.—Lots 1 and 11, fronting Cleveland-street.
SECTION 5.—Lots 1 to 6, fronting Cleveland-street.
SECTION 6.—Lots 1 to 4, 13 to 16, fronting Cleveland-street and the Old Newtown Road.
SECTION 8.—Lots 1 to 5, fronting Cleveland-street.
SECTION 9.—Lot 6, frontina Cleveland-street.
SECTION 10.—Lots 1, 5, 9, and 10, fronting Pine, Cleveland, and Myrtle streets.

☞ To close the partnership account the whole of the above must be sold, and the Auctioneers are anxious to direct the special attention of capitalists, builders, speculators and others, to the opportunity that now occurs for purchasing under such favourable circumstances the residue of the building allotments on this estate, which on reference to the plan will be found to be the choicest lots and most valuable positions originally reserved by the proprietors.
The locality has latterly been much improved, the principal roads made and lighted with gas; also, water laid on in all. A portion of the property is within the city boundary, the whole having frontages to wide main streets, or to the Newtown Road immediately opposite the University grounds.

LARGE PLAN of the property may be inspected at the rooms.
On application at Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s, Darling Nursery, adjoining the property, the several lots for sale will be pointed out to those desirous to inspect the same.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL, so that the smallest capitalist can secure a favourably situated valuable freehold, within easy distance of the centre of the city.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

In ONE or more Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE PICK OF THE
RICH BOTANY MARKET GARDEN LAND.

ROUTLEDGE'S 160 ACRE GRANT.

This valuable Estate is immediately at the junction of Shea's Creek and Cook's River with Botany Bay, adjoining the property of JAMES HENDERSON, Esq., and the residence and grounds of G. W. LORD, Esq., M.L.A.
Routledge's grant is acknowledged to be, without exception, the richest piece of land in the celebrated Botany district, and is greatly esteemed for its unrivalled and peculiar excellence for the culture of vegetables and general market garden produce.
Special attention is therefore directed to the sale of this estate; and those desirous of securing a first-class choice suburban property, only about six miles from the city, are invited to inspect the property.

Plan may be seen at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
ROUTLEDGE'S GRANT, BOTANY,
160, acres, more or less.

TITLE—Unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained and deeds inspected on application to G. W. GRAHAM, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms, cash.

IRISHTOWN, LIVERPOOL ROAD.

SMALL FARM, of about 12½ acres, near the Liverpool Road, known as formerly belonging to William Fendall, and adjoining the farm occupied by James Quinlivan.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Reilly to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land at Irishtown, Liberty Plains, portion of Spencer's 614 acres, and containing 12 acres 1 rood and 24 perches, commencing at Neale's thirty-acre grant, being thirty-six chains north of the Liverpool Road; bounded on the south by Neale's and Short's grants; on the east by part of Spencer's subdivision (late in the occupation of James Quinlivan); on the north by portion sold to J. R. Hatfield; and on the west by a reserved road.

☞ This is a well known good farm at Irishtown, and will be positively sold on the above date.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD ESTATE.

Block of Land, containing UPWARDS OF ONE ACRE, fronting Burwood Road, being lots 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32, of section 1 of the Burwood Estate, near Burwood House, and close to the Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, (to close a partnership account), at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above beautifully situated valuable site in the favourite suburb of
BURWOOD,
close to the Railway Station.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

RANDWICK.

That FIRST-CLASS STONE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, "VERONA," Frenchman's Road, Randwick, together with about three acres of ground at present occupied by JAMES GILCHRIST, Esq., and immediately opposite the residence of G. S. LEATHES, Esq.; also,
A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with about three acres of land adjoining the above.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, with extensive frontage to FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, RANDWICK, containing 5 ACRES, 2 ROODS, 28 PERCHES, being suburban lot 17, RANDWICK, near Coogee.
On about one-half of this piece of land is that beautifully situated family residence
"VERONA,"
built of stone, with slate roof, with verandahs and balconies back and front, and containing on THE GROUND FLOOR hall, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, dressing-room, bath-room, patent closet, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, &c.
On the FIRST FLOOR are a large drawing-room entering on to the balcony, and two bedrooms.
The outoffices comprise stables, coach-house, groom's house of three rooms, cow-shed, &c., &c.
The premises have abundance of water from a well fitted with force-pump, supplying the bath and closet; there is also another well with pump in the stable-yard.
The grounds, upwards of 2½ acres in area, are tastefully laid out in front, with carriage drive approaching the house and are divided at the back into garden and grazing paddocks.
*** VERONA is a superior well finished gentleman's residence, substantially built, well finished, and completed with every family convenience. The position is the best and most valuable at Randwick, elevated, and commanding a magnificent view of the ocean and surrounding country.
ADJOINING is the remaining half of the grant (upwards of 2½ acres), and on it is a comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandahs back and front, 4 rooms, 2 store, wash-house, and two small verandah rooms, with stable, sheds, &c., at the rear. This portion will, however, be sold in one lot.

☞ The above properties are well worthy of attention, as the instructions are positive to effect a sale. They are known as among the choicest residences in this favourite suburb, surrounded by other first-class properties, and with a large area of valuable land attached to each.

*** Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Rooms, or on application to Messrs. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

BURNS' BAY, LANE COVE.
That beautifully situated FARM and EXTENSIVE ORANGERY and ORCHARD, with homestead, &c., comprising 84 ACRES, extending from Burns' Bay to the Tambourine Bay Road, well known as the property of F. E. G. Croft, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable property, on
BURNS' BAY, LANE COVE.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

In the Trust Estate of Roeslter and Lazarus.
Black Paris Hats.

FRIDAY, 6th May.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of Roeslter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases men's best black Paris hats.
Terms at sale.

☞ Final and Clearing-out Sale.

☞ By Order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. Roeslter and Lazarus.

To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Clothiers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, &c.
Positive and Final Sale.
FRIDAY, 6th May.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with positive instructions from the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th May, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the unsold portion of the goods.
*** No detailed particulars will be advertised, the stock being for positive and unreserved sale, each line will be sold as submitted.
Terms at sale.

Cape Raisins.
150 Boxes.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
150 boxes Cape raisins.
Terms at sale.

Peek, Frean, and Co.'s Fancy Biscuits.
10 Cases.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.
10 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits, 1, 2, 6, and 10 lb. tins.
Terms, cash.

Light Weight Candles.
400 Boxes.

On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
400 boxes Roulaix, Jannar, and Co.'s sperm candles, each 25 packets.
Terms, cash.

Oatmeal.

Robinson and Belleville's.
22 Casks.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Strathdon.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
22 barrels Robinson and Belleville's Scotch oatmeal, each 2 cwt.
Terms, cash.

Wotherspoon's Confectionary.

47 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Centurion, Largin, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
C in diamond over W ½,
Nos. 1015, 1017, 1018, 1022, 1021, 1025, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1028, 1032, 1033, 1034—
14 cases Wotherspoon's confectionary, assorted.
1035, 1036, 1037—
3 cases Wotherspoon's conversation confectionary.
1038, 1039—
2 cases Wotherspoon's Scotch mixtures.
1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056—
17 cases Wotherspoon's assorted Scotch mixtures.
995 to 1013—
11 cases Wotherspoon's brown candy.
47 cases in all.
Terms, cash.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
97 Cases.
Morewood and Co.'s Lion brand
Tupper and Co.'s
Gospel Oak
Best English Galvanized.

To Merchants
To Builders
To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Shippers to New Zealand and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
97 cases corrugated galvanized iron,
Morewood and Co.'s lion brand
1 case, 5 feet, 24 gauge
1 ditto, 5 feet 6 inches, 24 ditto
4 ditto, 6 feet, 24 ditto
1 ditto, 6 feet 6 inches, 24 ditto
2 ditto, 7 feet, 24 ditto
1 ditto, 7 feet 6 inches, 24 ditto
4 ditto, 6 feet, 26 ditto
5 ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
1 ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
20 cases.

TUPPER and CO.'S,
7 cases, 6 feet, 24 gauge
6 ditto, 8 feet, 24 ditto
6 ditto, 6 feet, 26 ditto
4 ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
4 ditto, 8 feet, 26 ditto
27 cases.

GOSPEL OAK.
4 cases, 6 feet, 24 gauge
2 ditto, 7 feet, 24 ditto
2 ditto, 8 feet, 24 ditto
6 ditto, 6 feet, 26 ditto
4 ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
2 ditto, 8 feet, 26 ditto.
20 cases.

BEST ENGLISH GALVANISED.
6 cases, 6 feet, 24 gauge
3 ditto, 7 feet, 24 ditto
2 ditto, 8 feet, 24 ditto
6 ditto, 6 feet, 26 ditto
3 ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
2 ditto, 8 feet, 26 ditto
8 ditto, 6 feet, 28 ditto
2 ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto.
30 cases.

Terms at sale.

Sugars.
501 Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Veloce, ——, master, from Bourbon,
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their new Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Veloce,
AA —140 bags
BB — 12 ditto
OO — 25 ditto
DD — 59 ditto
II — 20 ditto
RR — 24 ditto
ER — 18 ditto
GG — 12 ditto
NN — 3 ditto
RR — 23 ditto
FF — 49 ditto
SS — 15 ditto
UU — 10 ditto
T.C.— 30 ditto
TT — 23 ditto
FF — 21 ditto
AZ — 5 ditto
VV — 7 ditto
KK — 2 ditto
C.F — 3 ditto.
Terms, cash.

Cavendish Tobacco
½lb. Lumps
44 Cases.
Just landed ex Alford, from New York.
To Tobacconists
To Grocers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Alford,
44 cases Edmund's ½ lump cavendish, each 8 boxes
Weight, each case, 152 to 168 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Damaged Sugars, ex Veloce
Sound ditto, ex Mousse de Nantes
50 Cases Damaged Confectionery, ex Centurion
Teas
Ullmen's Stores
General Groceries, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Bass's Ale.
New Beer.
16 Hogsheads.
To Publicans, Brewers, Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th instant,
16 hogsheads Bass's ale, now brewed.
Terms at sale.

Imperative Unreserved Sale of
Drapery, Clothing, Forfars, Hats, Cloths, &c.
By order of the Consignees, and on account of the Shippers,

97 Packages ex J. L. Hall, and Undaunted.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

FRIDAY the 6th,
at 11 o'clock precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, without any reserve, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, the above valuable shipments of goods.
They will be sold in original packages, commencing precisely at 12.
Intending purchasers may inspect the goods and invoices before the day of sale.
Mosquito nets
Longcloth shirts
Crimean shirts
Wove stays
Winceys, reps
Coburgs
Men's fancy cotton half-hose
Black doe trousers
Cloths cape
Black, brown, and drab sinclair falts
Fancy doe trousers
Brown union cloths
Black ditto ditto
Mixed and fancy ditto
10 cases pencils, slates and stationary
15 bales brown casing paper
Shetland half-hose
Worsted knit half-hose
Brown cashmere longs
Tartan wool ditto
Tartan robes
Rough brown hollands
Flannels
Forfars
Blue serge shirts
Mole trousers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Wool Bagging
3-Bushel Bags.

THIS DAY (Friday), the 6th, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th, at 11,
Ex Lochiel, M,
684— 6 pairs 28½ inch, 20 ozs. woolbagging, slightly damaged
127—25 dozen 3-bushel bags, 2½ lbs., sound.
Terms at sale.

Elastic Crinoline
Pale Books
Tarlatans
Grenadines
Dresses.

THIS DAY, Friday, 6th, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th,
9 cases pale books, crinolines, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Straw Hats, in all the new shapes
Gents' Felt Hats
Cloth Caps, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 cases hats and caps as above.
Terms, liberal.

Saddle Cloths and Silk Umbrellas.

THIS DAY, 6th, at 11 precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th,
2 bales saddle cloths
2 bales silk umbrellas.
Terms at sale.

Tea.
Balance of Cargo of Choice Congou Tea.
Ex Eliza Mary, from Foo Chow.

For Unreserved Sale, FRIDAY, 6th May.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Half-Chests
Boxes.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Henry Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
The balance of the cargo of very choice Congou Tea, ex Eliza Mary,
Comprising—
No. 4— 50 half-chests finest kaisow congou
11—154 ditto ditto ditto
8—158 ditto ditto ditto
9— 89 ditto ditto ditto
15—302 ditto ditto ditto
16— 20 ditto ditto ditto
1—236 boxes ditto ditto
7—330 ditto ditto ditto
14—232 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Saloon Matches.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by aution, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases saloon matches, each 25 gross.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.
Full Weight.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
A S & Co.
100 boxes sperm candles, full weight
H P.
400 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Tobacco.

THIS DAY.

To Tobacconists, Wholesale Storekeepers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 kegs colonial manufactured tobacco.
This is a very superior article, and quite equal to the best imported.
Terms at sale.

Bacon.

THIS DAY.

To Provision Dealers and others.
To close the account.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases prime English bacon.
Terms at sale.

North Wilts Cheese.

THIS DAY.

To Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
30 cases North Wilts cheese.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Dried Apricots
Patras Currants
Cape Raisins
Bleme ditto
Dried Apples.

For Unreserved Sale, to close Consignments.

FRIDAY, 6th May.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Fruiterers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Cornwallis,
11 boxes Jordan almonds
99 ditto Bleme raisins.
Ex Castle Howard,
279 boxes Cape raisins
63 ditto dried apricots
119 ditto ditto.
Ex Damascus,
66 barrels extra fine Patras currants
10 ditto caraway seed
10 ditto canary ditto.
Ex Siam,
50 half-barrels American dried apples (new crop)
50 quarter-ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

California Flour.

FRIDAY, 6th May.

To Millers, Bakers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 bags California flour, in 50 bags.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Blue.

FRIDAY, 6th May.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Terms at sale.
75 boxes Colman's half ounce, thumb blue.

Jar Salt.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Montrose, from Liverpool.

FRIDAY, 6th May.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
P in diamond.
25 cases salt, in glass jars, each 2 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Solazzi Juice.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
15 cases liquorice each, 112 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Hill and Co.'s Oil Stores.

500 Cases now Landing.
THIS DAY.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
Positive Unreserved Sale.
Hill and Co.'s Assorted Pint Pickles.
Ditto Bottled Fruits
Ditto Jams in Jars and Tins
Ditto Quart Vinegar
Ditto Sauces.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
500 cases oilmen's stores, from the celebrated house of Hill and Co., late Hill and Ledger.
Terms at sale.

Java Coffee
Ditto Pepper
Ditto Nutmegs.

THIS DAY.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Coffee Roasters, and others.
The only parcel of Java Coffee in this market.

For Positive Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
76 bags finest Java coffee
102 bags black pepper
10 cases Bencoolen nutmegs, in small tins.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops
Sussex Hops.

Ex Liberator, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
Without reserve.
First lot to be offered.
To Brewers, Storekeepers, and others.

FRIDAY, 6th May.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 6th May, at 11,
Ex Liberator,
L in diamond 8 outside,
144 pockets Kent and Sussex hops.
Terms at sale.

Postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.
New York Lumber.
Cargo of the Siam.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 6th May.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Carpenters, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

Clear Pine Shelving Boards
T. and G. Ceiling ditto
Spruce Flooring ditto.
On Towns' Wharf.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. E. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Siam, from New York.
88,000 feet white pine shelving boards, 1-inch, planed two sides
110,000 ditto ditto ditto ceiling ditto, T. and G., planed one side
13,000 feet clear pine boards, 2-inch, planed one side
22,000 ditto ditto ditto, 1½-inch, ditto ditto
2,000 ditto ditto ditto, 1¼-inch, ditto ditto
32,000 feet spruce flooring boards, T. and G., 1-inch.
26,000 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 1¼ inch.
Terms at sale.

The Schooner CARRYWELL
The Ketch MARY WILLIAMS

Preliminary Notice.
Important Unreserved Sale.

MONDAY, 9th May.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Coal Companies, Parties engaged in the Cedar Trade, and others.
*** The schooner Carrywell was built at Melbourne, Victoria, a short time since, and is now in excellent order, and thoroughly fitted for sea; she carries 150 tons of coal or 60,000 feet of cedar on a draught of five feet.
The clipper ketch Mary Williams was launched last year from the yard of one of the most celebrated shipbuilders in Hobart Town, and combines a fine yacht-like appearance and great speed with large carrying capacity and small draught of water; when loaded with 150 tons coal or 60,000 feet cedar she draws under five feet.
N.B.—Both these fine vessels are for positive unreserved sale, and in the present great scarcity of suitable vessels for the intercolonial or coasting trades merit the immediate attention of all parties interested; they have hitherto been employed carrying coals and timber, and are specially adapted to any trade where large stowage capacity and light draught of water are essential.
They can be inspected at Macnamara's Wharf at any time prior to the day of sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Board of Directors of the Cardiff Coal Company to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 262, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 9th May, at 11,
First lots to be offered,
The schooner CARRYWELL
The ketch MARY WILLIAMS.
Terms at sale.

TIMBER.

Usual Unreserved Monthly Sale
At the Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills.

TUESDAY, 10th May.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Cabinet-makers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Cedar Boards
T and G. Colonial Hardwood ditto
Clear Pine Shelving ditto
Hardwood Weatherboards
Kauris Deck Plank
Colonial-made Doors and Sashes
Ditto Ditto Furniture.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Saw Mills, Liverpool-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
50,000 feet assorted cedar boards
20,000 T. and G. colonial hardwood flooring boards, 1 inch
5,000 ditto ditto, 1¼
20,000 ditto clear pine shelving boards, 1 inch, planed one side
20,000 ditto T. and G. ditto ceiling ditto, ¼ inch
10,000 ditto ditto ditto, 1 ditto
10,000 ditto ditto Baltic flooring boards, ¼
10,000 ditto ditto ditto, 1
20,000 ditto colonial hardwood weatherboards
10,000 ditto pine battens
10,000 ditto slating ditto
50,000 ditto kauris pine deck plank, assorted long lengths
700 pairs colonial-made sashes, all sizes
100 ditto ditto doors, ditto
Colonial-made furniture, in great variety
Sundry lots timber, to clear the yard.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On SATURDAY, May 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ The property of a Surveyor and Architect leaving for the interior.
Theodolite, by Negretti and Zamba, with stand complete (as used by the Government)
Box Mineral Specimens
Valuable Books, Nicholson's Architecture
Nesbitt's Surveying, Moseley's Engineering and Arts
Robertson's Designs, German Architecture
Fleming's Land Surveying, and various other works
Household Furniture and Effects
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch, Dining Table
Jewellery, Gold Watch, Pianoforte
Office Desks, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, May 7th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Slightly damaged by sea water.

3 Cases 6 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. Winfield's Brass 4-post Bedsteads.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 7th, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water,
3 cases, each 4, 6 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft., brass bedsteads.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
At Waverley, opposite Hough's Mill, on THURSDAY, May 12th, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
☞ Full particulars of which will appear.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. C. B. S. Macdonald to sell by auction, at her residence, on THURSDAY, May 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her superior household furniture and effects, prior to her departure from the colony.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th May, 1864.

Auction Sale, at Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.'s Stores, George-street.
To commence at 11 o'clock prompt.
Important
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.
London and Colonial Co.'s No. 3 Burton Ale
Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s Stout, new brew
London and Colonial Co.'s Extra Stout, quarts
Ditto ditto B. I. Pale Ale, quarts.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, THIS DAY, 6th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of beer, &c.,
250 hogsheads London and Colonial Co.'s No. 3 Burton ale
50 hogsheads Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s stout, just landed ex Strathdon, new brew
450 cases, each 4 dozen, London and Colonial Co.'s extra stout, quarts
200 cases, each 4 dozen, London and Colonial Co.'s E. I. pale ale, quarts.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 9th May, 1864.

Harris' Negrohead Tobacco.

To Tobacconists and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, on MONDAY, 9th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Montrose, ——, Master from Liverpool.
All more or less damaged by sea water,
X in diamond over A A,
1-15—15 half-tierces Harris' negrohead tobacco.
Terms, cash.

English Seeds.
English Seeds.
English Seeds.
*** Parties are invited to inspect the above, and to take samples.

Highly important, positive, and unreserved auction sale of English Seeds, from the celebrated seed merchants, Messrs. Jacob Wrench and Sons.

To Seedsmen, Agriculturists, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 10th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of English seeds, viz.,
1-7—38 and 2 cwt. linseed seed
8— 3 1 and ½ cwt. ditto
2 cwt. alsyke clover
56 lbs. lotus major
3 bushels crested dogstail
9-20—46 bushels cocksfoot
21— 2 bushels cocksfoot
21— 2 bushels hard fescue
22-9— 6 bushels hard fescue
24-5— 6 bushels red fescue
26— 2 bushels red fescue
— 2 bushels crested dogstail
The above comprises a very superior assortment, and well worthy the attention of seed merchants and others, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder without any reserve.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Goods.

To Warehousemen, Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 7th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lochiel, from London, much damaged by sea water,
1A in diamond,
§ 216—One case, containing
Electro tea pots, tooth brushes, butchers' knives
Bell corals, dice boxes, humming tops
Ivory gum rings, opera glasses, balls
Cricket bats, knives, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Stationers, Ironmongers, and others.

Brown Paper, assorted.

THIS DAY, Friday, May 6th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
25 bales brown paper, assorted weights, 20, 28, 33, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 110 lbs.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Stationery, Books, Paper, &c.

THIS DAY.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Perfumers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Friday, May 6th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Invoices of
Brown paper, assorted weights
Assorted writing papers
Double demy
Printing demy
Pink blotting
Envelopes, assorted
Ledgers, folio books
Copying paper
Copying presses
Portemonnaies, bourses
Windsor and fancy soaps
Seaming twine
Eau de cologne, superior quality
Princess slice and courier bags.

SATURDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock.

At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street.

Superior Household Furniture.

Removed from Ashfield last month, for convenience of sale, under a bill of sale, and now ordered for peremptory sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank,
A superior quantity of household furniture, comprising—
Brass bedsteads, iron ditto, drawing-room suite, telescope dining-tables, bookcases, chiffoniers, sideboards, marble washstands, carpets, fenders, wardrobe, plateware, pier and toilet glasses, loo tables, sofas, horsehair couches, horsehair chairs, harness, revolving rifle, guns, books, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Jewellers, Engravers, and others.

Embossing Presses, Patent Bellows, Large Panelled Cedar Counter, Slate Bagatelle Table.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank,
The above.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

To Dealers in Furniture and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. Moss, pawnbroker, Parramatta-street, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, 59, lately occupied by Mr. Moss, who has removed to the premises No. 90, opposite Dr. Harris' Dispensary, Parramatta-street,
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of 6 cane-seated chairs, couch, chiffoniere, oil painting, large oil cloth, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, and sundries; together with a cochin-china cock, and a quantity of laying fowls, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Dealers in Furniture and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, on the premises of Mr. Barnett, baker, Newtown Road, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture, consisting of one four-post bedstead, tables, chairs, chest drawers, child's iron crib, washstands and sets, toilet glasses, sofa, clock, pictures, bath, glass and crockeryware, kitchen utensils, sundries, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

TUESDAY, 10th May.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Hatters, Storekeepers, and others.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats and caps.
Particulars in a future issue.

MONDAY, 9th May.

To Booksellers
To Librarians, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2000 volumes of books, beautifully bound and illustrated.
Terms at sale.

The Splendid Fattening Station GOONIMBAH,
South Bank of the Barwan River,
80 miles above Fort Bourke, and about 6 miles from the Fishery, or township of Brewarrena, on the Barwan River.
Together with 6520 Fine-woolled clean healthy Sheep.

A magnificent opportunity for Small Capitalists, Speculators, or persons desirous of embarking in squatting pursuits, with a certainty of realising a fortune in a short time.

Sale Day—SATURDAY, 7th May, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland.

RG. YEOMANS has received instructions from Messrs. Loder and Capp to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 12 o'clock,
All that splendid fattening run, situate on the south bank of the Barwan River, as above described, well known as Messrs. Loder and Capp's sheep station, and called
GOONIMBAH.
Together with
6520 fine sound healthy sheep, as follows:—
2600 ewes, 18 months to aged, principally young breeding ewes
1500 wethers, 2½ to 6 years old, a fine flock, and fat, fit for market
1000 mixed sexes, weaners, 7 months old
1400 young lambs
20 pure bred rams, from celebrated flocks.

6520 (more or less).

Goonimbah Run, as above situated, adjoins the noted fattening stations of Andrew Doyle and Joseph Sharpe, Esqs., and has ten miles frontage to the Barwan River, bounded on the back by the Bogan blocks. The country comprises fine open plains, intersected with

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£165	0	8
Gin	88	14	1
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	4	19	1
Rum	445	10	0
Wine	41	10	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	37	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	294	0	6
Cigars	12	11	3
Tea	42	0	0
Coffee and chicory	37	6	8
Sugar, unrefined	22	14	9
Pickage	1	9	4
Total	£1283	6	4

The several produce auctioneers held their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins to-day at Lyons-buildings. The wool market was steady, and prices ruled about equal to those of last week. There was the usual attendance of buyers, and for those lots upon which no reserves were fixed the bidding was animated and full rates obtained. The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 294 bales of wool, and sold about 160. The principal lots were — 11 bales fleece, MJB, 15½d.; 23 bales, KW, 16¾d.; 14 bales, grease, OxR, 6½d.; 10 bales, GWD in diamond, 10½d.; 12 bales, fleece, Glenora, 16½d.; 19 bales, D, 16d.; 17 bales, EAH, 20½d. A lot of 6 bales of scoured wool, marked ABC, caused much competition; 5 bales brought 26d., and 1 bale of thirds 23d. This wool was scoured by Haigh, late Hayes. Prices ranged as follows:—Fleece, 13d. to 21½d.; greece, 6½d. to 10½d.; scoured, 20½d. to 26d.; locks, 12d. Sheepskins were in demand, at full rates. About 1500 were sold, at from 5¾d. to 8½d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth offered 66 bales of wool, and sold all but 13. The only large lot was 25 bales of fleece, HH conjoined, which brought 19½d. Prices ranged thus: Fleece, 16½d. to 19½d.; scoured, 20d.; handwashed, 15d.; locks, 12½d. Two lots of sheepskins were sold at 4½d. to 7d. per lb.

Messrs. Durham and Irwin catalogued 59 bales of wool, and sold 30. The only lots worthy of notice were 15 bales, fleece, Hat over Yarrawah, 17d; and 10 bales, grease, JW, 9d. Prices ruled as follows: Fleece, 15½d to 17d.; grease, 9d.; mixed, 10½d. to 15d. About 1500 sheepskins were sold, at from 5¾d. to 9d. per lb.

Mr. W. Dean held an important sale yesterday, at the stores of Messrs. Franck, Brothers, and Gans, including 2896 boxes damaged candles, wines and spirits, sugars, teas, groceries, &c. The sale was well attended. For the damaged candles the competition was spirited, and the whole were disposed of at 9¾d. for full weights, and 7¾d. for light weights, net cash; 10's tobacco realised 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1. B.; Havanah cigars, £6 12s. 6d. per hundred. The sugars were withdrawn. For wines, beers, and spirits the bidding was very languid, and there was much difficulty in placing parcels even at a considerable reduction in quotations.

LIVE STOCK, MELBOURNE.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—During the past fortnight, the number passed through the yards amounted to 3190 head, sales of which were effected as follows:—Prime lots, bullocks, at an average of £6 5s to £6 15s; ditto, cows, at from £5 to £5 15s; second quality, bullocks, at from £4 4s to £5 5s; ditto, cows, from £4 3s to £5 15s; inferior of both sexes, at very little over store prices.

Fat Sheep.—The supply, viz., 20,374 since our last, in point of number, has been ample for the requirements, but the greater portion of the lots offered have been of indifferent quality; prime heavy weights are scarce, and sell readily at advanced prices. Quotations—prime wethers, from 16s to 17s; good ditto, from 14s to 15s; second to inferior ditto, from 11s to 13s; ewes in proportion.

Store Stock.—In cattle the drawback to business is the want of good useful lots, very few of which have been offered lately. We have inquiries for this class, and could readily dispose of several thousands at the following quotations:—All bullocks from two to six years, good brand, at from £3 10s to £5 15s; ditto cows, unspeyed, from £3 10s to £5 5s; speyed ditto, from £3 to £5 5s; mixed sexes, from £1 15s to £2 10s.

In Sheep the demand continues unabated for breeding ewes of all classes, with good mouths. We quote two, four, and six-toothed ewes in lamb from 13s to 16s; ditto, four to five years old, from 11s to 14s.

Good Store Wethers are also saleable, but not at higher rates than lately. We quote good ages from 9s to 11s, according to frames; weaners and ewes from 6s 6d to 12s; ditto wethers, from 7s to 8s 6d; ditto mixed sexes, from 5s to 10s.

Stations.—There are numerous inquiries for good sheep properties, and for such, if not overstocked, a long price can be obtained. For cattle properties the demand is not so brisk, and very few changing hands. We have sold Messrs. Firebrace's Peregonemble station on the Murrumbidgee River (as advertised) to Mr. Robert Scott, at a satisfactory price.

20th April.

ANIMAL POWER, ITS VALUE AND ECONOMY.

(*From the Mark Lane Express, February 15th.*)

THE dynamical effect produced by a horse has been variously estimated as equivalent to that of from five to seven men. Dr. Gregory, in his "Mechanics," and also "Mathematics for Practical Men," takes the mean of these two, viz., six men, as the equivalent. On several occasions we ourselves have seen, at ploughing-matches, in some cases ten men, in others twelve, and on one occasion fourteen, enter the field in competition for the prize, and carry off the honours for time, finishing their land before any of the teams of horses or oxen.

Part of the strength of a horse being spent in its own locomotion, it is only the remainder that the animal can apply to the hauling of implements. Even in standing, no little muscular power requires to be used in preserving the equilibrium of posture. This is done by the contractile force of the antagonistic muscles of the extremities, the one set by pulling one way and the opposite set the other, keeping the bones of the legs between them as it were in an upright position. This, it may be observed, furnishes a very instructive illustration why a horse of good symmetry and mettle stands more securely upon his feet than the shapeless and unactive animal, and also at a less expenditure of muscular power and nervous action. It likewise exemplifies the advantage which a finely-bred, muscular, light horse possesses over the heavy, clumsy animal overloaded with fat and other fluid matter. This advantage is still more conspicuous when they begin to walk; the movements of the former being much more easy and elastic than those of the latter, there being not only an economy of muscular power and nervous action in favour of the light horse, but also of wear and tear upon the articulation.

The effective available power of a horse for farm work is inversely as his velocity or rate of progression. He can apply the greatest tractive force at a dead pull. This is illustrated by the breaking of the traces when his shoulder is first applied to the collar in starting the plough, the implement having become fast by the share coming in contact with rock, or a stone, or other hold-fast impediment. It has also been repeatedly proved by various kinds of experiments. It is this which enables the horse to start a cart or other vehicle from a state of rest. But when once started and in motion, the faster the animal walks the less available power it can apply in hauling; for there is a limit to its rate of progression when moving without a load at all, heavy farm horses being generally slow goers.

During the latter half of the last century and the early part of the present, numerous experiments were made in this country and on the continent of Europe, from which general rules were deduced as to the strength of horses moving at different velocities. Thus, quoting from Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men:—"From some experiments made by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Moore, it was concluded that a horse moving at the rate of three miles an hour can exert a force of 80 lbs." Tredgold on Railroads, again, gives the maximum velocity of a horse when unloaded at 14·7 miles for one hour; but only 4·6 miles when the animal has to work continuously for ten hours. In ploughing land the draught of the plough will depend upon the nature of the soil and size of the furrow slice, and is ascertained by means of the dynamometer. The following may be quoted from an old number of the *Mark Lane Express*, in a tabulated form:—

Rate of ploughing. Miles.	Time required to plough an acre. Hours. Minutes.	Draught to plough. Stones.
1½ ..	7 20 ..	23
2 ..	6 30 ..	23
2½ ..	4 6 ..	22
3½ ..	3 8 ..	24

In another example it required a tractive force of 18 stones to draw an implement, when it was used as a swing plough, but only 14 stones when the wheels were put upon the beam, the furrow slice being 5 by 9 inches, and the soil a friable one in both cases.

There is in this latter quotation, it will be seen, a difference of *four* stones, or nearly the ordinary draught of a horse, according to the above rate of the Society of Arts, for extra friction, to which special attention requires to be called, more especially as the difference was found to be imperceptible when the plough was worked with and without wheels in a heavier soil. It will also be seen that in both these quotations the actual draught of farm horses in ploughing far exceeds the book rules advanced by the old scientific experimentalists. Indeed, it is about high time that all such generalising book-rules were sent to the dogs, for although they may embody a certain truth when generally understood, they are nevertheless fallacious the moment they are individually applied to the case of any one horse at work, either ploughing or carting.

Like ourselves, our working cattle do not always possess a uniform degree of strength; and, when individually considered, they are far from being equally affected by over-exertion, improper food, variation of the temperature of the atmosphere, or other causes that act upon the contractile force of the muscles, and the nervous action by which they are governed. Those who have any lengthened experience in the management of horses must be familiar with this variation in the mettle of their teams when in harness; and even when in the stable, animals frequently experience a degree of nervous and muscular inaction, not very easily described, their depressed and jaded condition in the morning before they are harnessed bearing a close resemblance to that of over-fatigue, after a heavy day's work in the field. Nor is this relaxed state confined to the muscles directly employed in hauling implements; for the wind, or organs of respiration, have much to do in the matter, a well-winded animal being far the most better able for his work than the contrary; and here it must be further observed that the normal play of the lungs may be affected by the collar or method by which the power of the horse is applied.

In practice, a horse power is thus a very indefinite quantity or measure of force available for farm work. Much depends upon the constitution of the animal, the quality of its food, mode of harnessing, and manner in which it is driven when yoked to the implements. To carry successfully into effect these several conditions, it is essentially necessary that the horses forming a team should be equally matched in every respect, properly fed, groomed, and harnessed, by a person who thoroughly understands their physiology, and who can control both his own temper and theirs; and when yoked, they should be driven at their normal pace or speed, and not overloaded when carting, or overpowered by too deep a furrow-slice when ploughing. The above data also explain the *rationale* why horses when heavily loaded or draughted walk more slowly than when the contrary, because at a slow pace they have more available muscular power to apply, and also a greater amount of gravitating force from their own "weight in the collar" (as it is sometimes technically termed), with which to overcome the resistance. The legs of the horse are so many *weighted ever-levers*, that are actuated by the muscles. The ground under each foot is a fulcrum, and the weight at the opposite end of the lever is the body of the animal. Such being the mechanical principle of motion, it follows that time is necessary to allow the gravitating force of the weight of the body to turn upon its pivot or fulcrum, in order to act in conjunction with the contractile force of the muscles: for were the rate of progression equal to that due to gravity, there would be little available gravitating force to apply. This is familiarly illustrated in running over soft ground, or skating swiftly upon ice—in both examples to prevent sinking.

The contractile power of the muscles of the horse is not yet so well understood as the gravitating force of the weight of his body in draught. Many experiments have been made purposely to arrive at satisfactory conclusions relative to the dynamical effect of the former, but they are all less or more defective, so that the question is still an open one. It would therefore be inconsistent with the object of this paper to drag the reader through the tortuous history of the past, or to enter upon the prospects of the future, however promising they may be. Suffice it to say that the strength of the horse is capable of being cultivated and greatly increased by proper food and management, while this increased muscular power may be economised in its application, or the contrary.

The physical training of our working cattle, so as to increase their strength and usefulness to a maximum, is a very important practical problem. We have attained to a very high degree of perfection in training our race-horses, our rope-dancers, and other athletæ; and why not be equally far ahead of the world in cultivating the muscular development and strength of that most useful servant-of all work, the farm-horse? No doubt, in a certain sense, the question may be said to be solved by every practical agriculturist, less or more successfully, every day. This may be granted and something more; for farmers generally are familiar with the fact that their teams, when properly fed and managed, are able to do more work than when otherwise treated. But this, when closely examined, rather resembles a systematic routine form of jumping successfully in the dark, than the experimental solution of the modern question of Practice with Science. It may be perfectly true that a few bruised oats and beans, well mixed with chaff, improves the mettle of our working stock, while a belly-full of soft food produces the contrary effect upon the dynamical power of nerve and muscle; but the above golden motto of the Royal Agricultural Society demands the reason why; and this, too, is absolutely necessary to be known, in order to attain to the practical solution of our proposition—viz., the maximum degree of strength and usefulness of the horse. Again, farmers are also familiar with the fact that, however well fed and managed certain animals may be, they remain far behind their more healthy and athletic companions, as to the amount of work which they are able daily to perform. And what is deserving of special notice is the great diversity of ability that exists amongst this awkward squad, some of them being dull, soft, slow-goers, while others are the very reverse, being hasty, headstrong, and precipitous, as it were, for a short time; but before the yoking is half over they are "knocked up;" and between these two extremes of nervous and muscular action there are others that exemplify a wide diversity of character—animals that are not included in the best class. They are generally defective as to symmetry and muscular development; but defects of this kind are by no means sufficient to account for the diversities in question, for they include very many horses of superior symmetry, while, on the other hand, some ugly animals are able to go through a vast amount of hard work, being "made of fine stuff," as it is sometimes said in practice.

The popular expression, "made of fine stuff," evidently involves the key to the practical solution of the problem. Thus we see the value of the fine nerve and muscle of the stag and fallow-deer, and also of the Arabian and our best race-horses and hunters. The development of an excess of fat and other fluid, so prominent in the heavy dray horses of London, and which many old-school farmers and ploughmen delight to see exemplified in their own teams, is not indicative of health, strength, and continued action, but the contrary. Such animals may take a heavy pull for a time in a cart or waggon, just as jumping upon a light horse's back will sometimes enable him to get out of the rut, or over the stone, where otherwise he would stick; but these are efforts of short duration, that are always attended with longer periods of greater relaxation, which require a corresponding amount of comparative rest to enable the nerves and muscles to regain their strength. But such alternate movements and rest are incompatible with the more active and continuous operation of farm work. Hence the growing change to a lighter and more active breed of horses, which has recently been taking place at the instance of the best of all teachers, EXPERIENCE.

The other half of the general proposition relative to the economy of muscular power is exemplified in the experiment already quoted, where the draught of the team was increased four stones by the removal of the wheels from the plough. This is only one of many similar examples that might be advanced in proof of the proposition, were it necessary. In this case, the draught of the plough with the wheels was fourteen stones, without them eighteen stones, the latter giving an increase of draught to the horses of nearly 30 per cent. How was this done, seeing the implement was reduced in weight? Simply because of the adverse force of the ploughman at the handles, and the manner this adverse force placed the working parts of the implement, as the share, coulter, turnover, &c., in contact with the small stones, soil, and subsoil that formed the resistance to be overcome. Again, going faster at times than the normal paces of the horses involves a sacrifice of muscular power. Working overtime is another, because under such a condition the waste upon the muscles exceeds the reparative process to such a degree as to reduce their available strength for hauling, while overtime is too frequently also attended with a deficiency of aliment. Defects in the mode of harnessing form another plan that may interfere in various ways with the economy of power. Thus the animal may pull at too high or too low an angle, or the collar may prevent less or more the free play of the lungs and the oxygenation of the blood, and consequently the supplying of the muscles and nerves with pure blood for the alimentary process. Improper food, bad grooming, and, household accommodation are somewhat similar in their action to the last, as they affect the purity and quality of the blood. And the last we shall notice is the putting the team out of temper by high angry words in driving, which is, perhaps, more ruinous than all the other put together.

MR. LINCOLN'S ORDER FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SEA ISLANDS.

(*From the Economist, February 13.*)

MR. LINCOLN issued on 31st December an order which for some unexplained reason has escaped English attention, but which is in its way as important as the decree of emancipation. For more than a year past the Northerners have perceived that the most serious difficulty in their way was not the military one. By a mixture of recklessness and persistence, by expending lives and treasure as only a people who claim one continent and suck in the surplus population of another can afford to do, they might conquer the greater portion of the South. But the conquest is not subjugation, and their system of government and even of society could not endure a chronic state of war. They could not hold down a Poland without ceasing to be democrats, and they instinctively looked about for some means of inducing their Poland to hold down itself. In the absence of any statesman to lead them, the masses thought out the problem for themselves, and arrived, as masses are apt to do, at a very large conclusion. They hoped at first, in their own words, that when once subdued the Southerners would "cave in," would "acknowledge the corn," and—the Union being the nearest approach to perfection possible among men—would agree to support heartily that enormous structure. As the war drew on, however, it became clear to the North that if this plan were feasible as regarded the ignorant mass, it was not possible as regarded the land and slave holders. They would never yield except to force sternly and persistently applied, and, as this became certain, a new and gigantic plan grew up in the Northern mind. They would replant the South, "Yankeefy Secessia," confiscate the soil, and distribute it among classes on whom as they thought they could implicitly rely. Those classes were in the aggregate very numerous. A large section of the soldiery encamped upon Southern soil might be induced to settle there, the German emigrants do not dislike the climate, the Irish would try any experiment, a section of the restless class might be bribed to visit the new "diggings," and there were, above all, about four millions of negroes, whose fidelity, supposing the South not to emancipate, could be relied on. The Northern leaders decided that the plan would work, and the generals as the first experiment began "settling" all down the Mississippi. Bits of plantations were assigned at dangerous points to men who would settle upon them, and were eagerly taken up by speculators who thought quasi military service cheaper and pleasanter than paying away their dollars. They collected negroes, hired and armed them, invented some kind of allotment system for them, and found themselves, with their organisation, their cottiers, and their strict union with the military authorities, equal to any ordinary guerilla force. This was a success, but it did not go quite far enough. The Northern leaders did not want to make a new class of planters, but to make a new growth impossible, and on the 31st December the President officially sanctioned the experiment. By an order addressed to the commissioners of South Carolina, he ordered them to permit "any loyal person" of twenty-one years of age to pre-empt forty acres of confiscated land, at one dollar and a half an acre, or, if in the service of the State, eighty acres, on the single condition of actual settlement, giving, at the same time, a guarantee that the purchaser should be sustained by the whole military power of the State. Houses were reserved for separate sale, and twelve per cent. of all lands were also reserved for the future maintenance of free schools. The order, though applicable to all South Carolina, in which all property rights are affected by the Confiscation Act, is, of course, applied first of all to the districts in actual occupation. These include the Sea Islands, on which the finest cotton is grown, and General Saxton, in command there, immediately put these islands—43,000 acres or thereabouts—up for sale. They are tenanted just now by considerable bodies of soldiers and sailors and 18,000 negroes, of whom one-fifth are believed to have money to purchase. General Saxton called on them to do so, and whites and blacks made a "rush" for the new settlements "as if," writes an eye-witness, "they were so many Californias." The whole of the land has been sold, about a fifth being purchased by negroes. "Under the guidance of their friends, the former cultivators are staking off their claims. Whole plantations are being settled by families formerly slaves upon the estate. Generally the former superintendents of plantations are preparing to settle among their late pupils and subordinate labourers." A thousand families will soon be firmly settled on the soil, all armed, all united by a common danger, and all devoted to the Government to which they look for protection. The planter, if he returns, will find a regiment in arms to meet him of men fighting for their homesteads, while the Republicans in South Carolina, from this spot alone, count on some five hundred unswerving votes. The process is to be repeated as the soil is occupied, until, at the end of the war, the State is owned by the men who tilled it, led and guided by white soldiers and sailors, Yankee teachers, and a small but immensely influential class of clergy.

It is useless at this period of the contest to denounce the cruelty or the lawlessness of this proceeding. The South staked property as well as life upon the contest, and the smaller penalty is pretty sure to be exacted freely. The planters are a limited class, very little in favour with the new population, and they will hardly induce the whites who now fill their armies to do battle for landed property not their own. Masses of land, too, in the South are so valueless without slaves, that they will probably not make the effort, and the only real question for observers is—Will the experiment succeed? On the whole, and with one reserve, we are inclined to think it will. A similar one succeeded in Ireland, imperfectly as it was carried out, and another has succeeded under far more wicked incidents in Gallicia. Whenever the peasantry have once attained an ownership they have kept the ownership, and in this instance the Union has one irresistible hold. Except in one single contingency, it can rely upon a population equal to fifty per cent. of the conquered race. Every negro once settled upon his master's plantation becomes *ex necessitate rei* a Union soldier, and, as experience seems to prove, a very efficient one. The deficiencies of his organisation do not include cowardice, and all others are made up by the implicitness with which he obeys trusted leaders. These leaders will be plentiful, for the common danger will bind whites and negroes together as it bound Normans and Saxons, and the Government can secure arms and organisation. As each county is settled, militia regiments will arise composed of these freeholders, gradually assisted by the propertyless classes within the South itself, and it may well be doubted if even regular armies could tear their property from such hands. Apart from regular armies, they could hardly be attacked, for their votes thrown altogether will, under the "one-tenth edict," give them the mastery at the polls, and violence is rarely tried towards men with arms in their hands, and the sense of personal dignity which springs of freedom and property. Once masters of the situation, they will have every reason for the present to keep the State within the Union, and to afford to the Central Government the material aid of which, especially as regards cavalry, it will for a generation to come stand so greatly in need.

There is, however, one contingency under which even the desperate measure thus commenced may prove abortive. The South, if convinced that their cause is hopeless, and re-admission with slavery impossible, may emancipate for themselves, granting to every slave family fifty acres on payment of a small quit-rent to his former owner. The peasant-like attachment of the negro to the soil on which he was born will, in all probability, induce him to accept that offer, and then the new strength will be thrown *en masse* upon the Southern side. There is, however, no evidence that the South is prepared for this great measure,—much that it will prefer to perish fighting with sullen bravery for the cause for which it commenced the war.

A FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.—A private letter from Jessore states that not long ago a flight of locusts passed, like a dark cloud, over the Maggarooh Subdivision. They appeared to be winging their way in a south-easterly direction towards Furreedpore, and are described as being of a reddish colour. The paddy fields were left untouched, but not so the leaves of trees, which were greedily consumed. The loud strident noise made by the swarm in alighting frightened the cattle grazing in the fields, and sent them scampering off in wild confusion. The superstitious peasants looked on with terror, under a vague impression that the phenomenon portended some dire disaster.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

SOUTH AFRICA: ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, AND CAPABILITIES.

(*From the Mark Lane Express, February 1.*)

PERHAPS no part of the world presents a finer field for combined scientific research than the southern portion of the African continent, and certainly no other region occupied by a European race can boast of so little united effort of this sort. The natural history and physical features of South Africa are but partially and slightly known. With the exception of its botany, which is well represented by the "Flora Capensis," now in course of publication, there is no satisfactory record or description of the general characteristics and capabilities of the whole country, viewed as such. Fragmentary disputations upon particular districts have from time to time been published, but they are avowedly limited and local as to scope, and are by no means exhaustive as regards the subject. Very little indeed is known of the natural relations and affinities that may subsist between these different states or colonies. There are no means of comparing the varying experiences of all, and of ascertaining how far the natural conditions of one affect the others.

No attempt has been made to give a body and form to the geography of South Africa. A few general facts are commonly understood in reference to one or the other of the different divisions of which the country is composed, but they have no connexion with, nor bearing on, the circumstances of the rest. We know, for instance, that the Western Province would grow corn well, were water available; that the Eastern province is better fitted for grazing than for agricultural pursuits; that Natal is a compound of both, with a superadded capacity for tropical culture. Of British Kaffraria, the Transvaal Republic, and Orange River State, we know scarcely anything. No one doubts that there is a large mass of useful and reliable facts; but the mass is utterly crude, undigested, and, in the present state of its constituents, quite unavailable.

These are the views enunciated by some of the most intelligent colonists, and by the recent Cape mail we observe a movement is on foot which has been laid before some of the agricultural, literary, and other societies, for the establishment of a South African Association for the promotion of science in its application to local industries and resources. Such a step carried out would be highly beneficial.

We have in the United Kingdom established an organisation which commands during its short annual spell of active life as much interest as the Imperial Parliament itself. And, indeed, what is the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but a Parliament, the franchise of which is an intellectual instead of a pecuniary one? The yearly gatherings of this institution are the milestones of scientific progress. They are the times when all the discoveries and investigations of the previous twelve months are brought to a practical issue and made subservient to human needs. Men who have been prosecuting inquiries on kindred subjects, in all parts of the British islands or the continent, are then brought together, and compare notes, exchange experiences, and are able to arrive at definite and reliable conclusions. The beneficial influences of such an interchange of opinions and observations cannot be over-estimated. An impetus is given to every branch of industrial enterprise. Agriculture, manufacture, commerce, all sensibly profit by the proceedings of such an association, while a more thorough understanding is secured of that interesting problem to us all—"the land we live in."

Although in the matter of pure scientific research the field of operations for such an association as that proposed would be positively unbounded, agricultural development would obviously be the moving principle of its more important functions. By comparing notes on the growth of any one class of products in different districts, it would be seen how far, and in what way, the various conditions of soil, climate, and locality affected the plant. All questions relating to prevalent diseases, in both the vegetable and animal world, would be most advantageously handled by a body which combines so many views and experiences. The vine disease, the lung and horse sickness, and the ailments of sheep are topics which afford ample scope for the united consideration of practical knowledge and scientific inquiry. "Alternately the nations learn and teach," said Cowper, and his aphorism was re-echoed on the walls of the last International Exhibition. Few countries are more arbitrary and capricious than South Africa in varieties of soil, product, and feature, and this is another reason why such an interchange of experience and views would be interesting and profitable.

There are openings for rural industry in the growth of products that have never yet been even thought of. There are opportunities to make money in the simple utilisation of indigenous plants and properties that are "wasting their sweetness" in reckless abundance around them. The capacities of the soil are far from being fully tested. Horticultural acclimatisation will work wonders in Africa as it has done in Australia and America. Twenty years hence there may be staple articles of export produced with which at this moment the African colonists have, locally, no acquaintance.

It is intended that the society should annually hold a meeting in some town either in Natal or the western and eastern provinces of the Cape Colony in rotation, at which papers contributed might be read on the progress of, and other subjects connected with, South Africa; that the best of these should be selected and published. Means might also be taken that some of the most interesting of these papers should be communicated either to the British Association, the Society of Arts, or some other equally important society in England. At last year's meeting of the British Association, a special committee was formed of some very eminent savans, with the view of inducing societies and private individuals in extra-European countries to communicate on the subject of acclimatisation and domesticiation of different animals, and the effects of interbreeding, and the diseases peculiar to the animals in those countries.

Among the subjects on which it is thought farmers and others might contribute papers are—"On the breeds of sheep best suited to the different parts of the colony, and their peculiar points of excellence."—"On the effects of intercrossing the Cape and Angora goats, and the qualities of the pure and cross breeds."—"On the suitableness of foreign animals for introduction into this colony; their nature, the kind of country they inhabit, and their valuable qualities; also the means and expense of introducing them."—"On the means of preventing the extinction of our most valuable wild animals, and their capabilities of being domesticated."—"Whether the eland might not be bred as a valuable animal for food."—"On the yearly progress of different parts of the colony."—"On the alpaca, silkworm, indigo, and tobacco culture."

There are many openings for men of small means in South Africa, although tropical agriculture in its present phase holds out few attractions to the cotter. There is a vague but common belief current that peasant proprietors have but a poor chance along the coasts. This class is by a tacit understanding sent in search of a livelihood to the midlands, where corn-fields, piggeries, and sheep-folds are presumed to offer them their only appropriate avocation. Now may there not be considerable delusion in this? Is it really a positive conclusion that tropical agriculture and peasant enterprise are wholly adverse to each other? Is the sun so stubborn a foe to the English cottager that he only allows the latter to thrive under him on the cold side of 30 degrees? These are questions that past experience fails to answer, inasmuch as it has never been tried. Our countrymen have been sent by the shipload to the kindred shores of Canada and Australia, but they have never been shipped to lands near the tropics. Probably this may be due to the fact that in those lands, until very recently, local labour was superabundant. New ideas, however, have possessed the popular imagination, and this most important question is now being tested in South America, Natal, and Queensland. All true Englishmen will hope it may succeed. Unless this class largely prevails in the community, the population in Natal and other places cannot be expected for years hence to attain that numerical preponderance over the black population which all desire to see established. Moreover, no countries are so prosperous, as well ordered and well governed, as superior in social and domestic qualities, as those that have as the basis of their population a large substratum of the yeoman class—the independent, hard-working, petty agriculturists—the men who extract from the soil its lesser fruits.

It is true that English peasants may not be able to grow sugar advantageously in Natal—though the metayer system has not yet proved wholly unsuccessful—but there is no reason why a poor man who has leased or bought thirty or fifty acres should not have his patch of cotton, coffee, and tobacco, and make a living out of it. All three bid fair to be as profitable there as they are elsewhere. The latter is more particularly deserving of attention, because it requires little ground, is easily cultivated, and calls for no outlay of capital. In Syria, where the finest tobacco in the world is grown, it is all produced by the poorest of the people, who cure it in the huts they sleep in, and flavour it with the dung of the goats that form their only stock. The way in which the best varieties flourish in South Africa, and the extent to which it is now being grown, together with the fact that it is indigenous, encourage a belief that small growers might cultivate it to great advantage. The same may probably be said of cotton. There is an old proverb, that "the poorer the man, the larger the family;" and it is in growing, and especially in picking, cotton, that the parent whose quiver is full may be deemed happy. A man possessed of a large and little family could cultivate and pick ten or fifteen acres of cotton, without recourse to either coolie or Kaffir labour, and even at the lowest estimate the yield would be enough for a livelihood, according to the English peasant's frugal and modest ideas. As regards coffee, if a man is lucky enough to have secured a patch favourable for its culture, and if he has managed to make both ends meet during the probationary interval, by the growth of some rapid and marketable cereal, he may expect to obtain much larger returns from a much less extent of ground.

Australia has worked wonders in the way of acclimatization. She has occupied her pastures with sheep and cattle from Europe, camels from Asia, and alpacas from Peru; vitalized her rivers with edible fish from the rich streams of Britain; and filled her stables with horses from the old country, and ponies from Timor. Natal, like the rest of South Africa, is more favoured in its zoological developments, and has less need to draw upon animated nature in foreign regions. But there is vast scope for effort and improvement. Sheep are an entire innovation; and we are glad to find that the character of her flocks is being continually refined by the importation of valuable stock. Mr. Baker has imported six noble French rams from the estates of the best Imperial flockmasters, and which are therefore of unquestionable superiority. In addition to these, Mr. F. J. Dickenson announces the expected arrival of several of the celebrated Rambouillet sheep, a breed that is high in favour throughout Australia. Some valuable stock horses and brood mares of the true "Clydesdale" stamp, famed of Pickford and Barclay, are shortly expected. These will, it is hoped, effect a change for the better in the style of the draught-horses. The fault of the local horses is, perhaps, that they lack bone and sinew enough for draught purposes. They are admirably adapted, as roadsters, to local requirements in that line; but they have not body enough for general draught purposes. We look forward to the day when horses or mules shall largely displace oxen upon the principal thoroughfares; and although the periodical "sickness" is a drawback and impediment, yet we do not despair. The beasts that are being sent out possess great power and size. Some cattle are also expected under the same auspices.

Alpacas will yet, we hope, do for Natal what they are doing for Australia. They are animals that thrive anywhere, and best of all in a hilly country. The massive "undulations" of that colony ought, therefore, to suit them to a nicety. The expenses of introduction are notoriously excessive, owing to the difficulties and losses attending their removal from the mountains of Peru to the shore. They are not, moreover, as is popularly imagined, mere goats or sheep. They are as large as small horses, with long legs and long necks, and a profusion of long coloured hair. Their taste for food is very accommodating and varied. By no means addicted to one sort of pasture, they will either graze or browse, chew grass or nibble at shrubs and trees, as occasion compels them. From all accounts, they would stand a fair chance of thriving either on the coast or up the country; but in rugged districts like the Inanda the alpaca would probably be in its element. So important do we deem an attempt to introduce and acclimatise this animal in Africa, that we are glad to learn a sufficient sum will probably be voted by the Colonial Government next year for the express purpose.

FAMOUS HOUSES IN LONDON.—Curzon-street is named after the ground landlord, George Augustus Curzon, third Viscount Howe. Mr. Cunningham relates an interesting association of the street—that Sir Francis Chantrey, when a young man and undistinguished, lived in an attic in No. 24; and that he here modelled his head of Satan and his bust of Earl St. Vincent. At this period of his life he derived his chief support from a Mrs. D'Oyley, who lived at No. 21. In the large house, No. 16, for many years resided Sir Henry Halford, the celebrated Court physician under George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. Sir Henry was twenty years President of the College of Physicians, and contributed much valuable information to the literature of his profession. In 1862 the above mansion was for sale, when the sum asked for it was £15,000, subject to a considerable ground rent. Chesterfield House was built by Isaac Ware, for Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated letters to his son. His boudoir he calls the gayest and most cheerful room in England; and his library the best; and his garden a scene of verdure and flowers not common in London. The columns and the grand staircase were brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos; and the copper gilt lantern, for eighteen candles, was bought by Lord Chesterfield at the sale at Houghton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole. Lord Chesterfield died in this house in 1773. His spacious and beautiful library has "the walls covered half-way up with rich and classical stores of literature; above the cases are, in close series, the portraits of eminent authors, French and English, with most of whom he had conversed." We shall never recall that princely room without fancying Chesterfield receiving in it a visit of his only child's mother—while probably some new favourite was sheltered in the dim, mysterious little boudoir within—which still remains also in its original blue damask and fretted gold-work, as described in Madame de Monconseil. With two more memories we conclude: In Chesterfield-street, almost within shade of the above mansion, once lived Beau Brummell; and at No. 27, Charles-street, a very small house, looking over the north wall upon the garden of Chesterfield-house (the finest private garden in London), lived Mr. Beckford, the author of "Vathek"—in just such a loophole of retreat as delighted this man of taste and knowledge, "run to seed in the gratification of extravagant freaks."—*London Society.*

LIFE AT COMPIÈGNE.—The *Nord* says that the first series of visitors to the Emperor and Empress of the French, at Compiègne, were excessively dull, and that much amusement was produced by the second. The third series left Paris with the intention to walk in the footsteps of the guests who had immediately preceded them. There would appear to be but little variation in the mode of life adopted at the Imperial residence. The guests are at liberty to pass the mornings according to their inclinations. They can breakfast alone, if so disposed, or with their Majesties at eleven o'clock: the gentlemen in frock coats. A walk, or shooting, at which each person may be present or not, fills up the day. On the return of the visitors, they dress *en grande toilette*; and dinner is served at half-past seven. After dinner, there is a charade, a short play is enacted, or perhaps dancing. The ladies usually appear in a new toilette each evening, and some also each morning; but, ordinarily, only two changes of costume take place during the day. This exhibition of dresses is a great source of occupation with the ladies, and much care is taken to appear in a costume which has not been worn before. Oftentimes a bold, but unfortunate stroke of originality is made; and one or two morning costumes, ornamented with silver or gold lace, are cited as having produced ill effects. The Empress, on the contrary, dresses very simply during the day, and has a fancy for wearing de laine dresses. In the evening her Majesty dresses very elegantly, but also as simply as possible, except as regards jewels. It is well known, however, that the Empress lends a charm to all which she wears.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN AMERICA.—The *New York Herald* says that in addition to the political parties known as "Copperheads" and "Niggerheads," there is a new faction, with Greeley and Wood for chiefs, known as the "Soreheads." "Greeley is a nigger sorehead, and Ben Wood is a copper sorehead. They ought to be allowed to butt out their brains, if they have any, against each other."

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS HENRY BRIDGES are invited to attend his Funeral TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. The procession will move from the residence of Mr. WHITE, Campbell-street, at three o'clock precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South, and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. HENRY STEDMAN are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son CHARLES, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to move from his residence, Goulburn-street West, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street and South Head Road, opposite Crown-street.

DR. WATSON, No. 1, Enmore-terrace, corner of King and Phillip-streets.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—DR. PERRY and CO., surgeons, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Invariable secrecy maintained. Surgery, 136, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, and for all special diseases consult Dr. DAWSON, M.R.C.S.L., late surgeon to the London Dispensary. The Mysteries of Nature, a medical work on Marriage, Impotence, &c.; price, 106, Elizabeth-street North. Attendance on Sundays 9 till half-past 10 o'clock a.m.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, and prostration of system, and those arising from exposure, imprudence or excesses, are CURED radically by Dr. VAN HEEN, consulting physician, 283, Castlereagh-street.

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